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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 184 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

"Imperial Contract" To Exploit India?

Assembly Must Be Allowed To Discuss Matter

DAS GIVES SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

No Mortgage Of Country's Resources For Long Periods

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 3.

Mr. B. Das, the Chief Whip of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, in a Press Statement, says:—

"I have come into the possession of a most sensational information from a source in London, and I have given notice of short-notice questions to ask the Government to take the public into their confidence on the subject.

AN "IMPERIAL" CONTRACT.

"I understand the Imperial Chemicals have already negotiated with the Government of India for a contract extending over 50 or 60 years to exploit the chemical resources of India. This contract, I am told, is not yet signed, and I hope the Government of India will not sign it without giving an opportunity to the Assembly to discuss this matter."

"The External Capital Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Basil Blackett laid down very definitely the principles to be observed in such cases and which principles the Secretary of State stated before the Joint Committee, were the accepted policy of the Government of India."

ENTITLED TO KNOW.

"This country is entitled to know whether this firm has offered any shares to the people of this country and whether there will be a majority of directors from this country on its Board.

I am told that no less than half a million pounds are being invested in the Indian Works of this firm, and that, its works will be opened at a place, called Dundot in Jehlum Distt. (Punjab), and that they are to produce alkalis and other chemicals."

TIMELY WARNING.

"I have felt it to be my duty to utter this timely warning, because we feel that there is enough capital and brain in this very country to exploit its resources and that, we cannot permit the resources of this country being mortgaged for such long periods by the present Government, which is not responsible to the people of this country. If the Government does not take the country into its confidence, it will confirm the suspicion that it is anxious to let the interests of the country suffer for the promotion of foreign interests."

"GRAVE DANGER."

"I do not know whether my short-notice questions on the subject will be answered, but I feel it to be my duty to ventilate this point and rouse public opinion to the grave danger that faces us."

Gandhji Explains C. P. B. "Split"

Proposal To Pt. Malaviya To Avoid "Fight"

MADRAS, August 3.

"Though I am mainly responsible for the coming into being of the Congress Parliamentary Board, I have always insisted that it is the least part of the National Programme. It will be useless in terms of Swaraj without the backing of the Constructive Programme, not on mere paper, but in solid, substantial India-wide work. If God enables me to do so, I hope to be able to show in its fullness the marvellous potency of the Working Committee's Resolution on Swadeshi, passed at Benares," observed Gandhiji in the course of a lengthy exclusive interview jointly to the "Hindu" and the "Hindustan Times" at Patna.

PARTED AS FRIENDS.

Questioned about the split between Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on the one hand and the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board on the other, Gandhiji said:—

"You may call it split if you like. In spite of the Herculean efforts on either side to prevent the parting, we saw that there were fundamental differences, which were not to be overcome, and we have parted as friends and hope to remain as such, although we might be fighting. Indeed, I am not without hope that fight could be avoided. How it will be, I do not know. How it can be, I do not know. I have submitted my proposal to Pandit Malaviya. If it comes to anything, it will have to go to the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board. I have no power whatsoever to come to any agreement.

"But rumour has it," said the interviewer, "that you and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel have agreed to divide half number of the available seats with Panditji and those who represent his viewpoint.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST.

Gandhiji replied: "I can give you a summary contradiction of that rumour."

He added, "Indeed, any such division would be betrayal of the trust. If members of the Working Committee had no confidence in the correctness of their position, they would have been wrong to lose co-operation of such men as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. The Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board had, therefore, to work out a comprehensive resolution on the White Paper and the Communal Award to its full extent and know, as also demonstrate the efficacy of all its parts."—A.P. Special.

A. I. C. C. Office Shifted To Congress House

The office of the All-India Congress Committee will be housed in the Dadabhoy Manzil attached to the Congress House, Bombay, as from to-day (Saturday).

TRADE UNION DISCIPLINE

Labour Association Takes Action Against Weavers Of Local Mill

AHMEDABAD, August 3.

An emergent meeting of representatives of the Weaving Departments of all mills convened by the Labour Association last night resolved to expel from the Association operatives of the Weaving Department of the Shahpur Mill who went on strike without the authority of the Labour Associaion.

Later the strikers expressed their regret to the Labour Association and were reinstated.

The Labour Association thereupon, requested the mill authorities to take back the strikers. To this the mill authorities have agreed.—A. P.

THE WAIL FROM ASSAM

3 Lakhs Of People Affected By Disastrous Floods

NOWGONG, (Assam), Aug. 3.

Acute distress in the flood affected area in Nowgong continues.

Detailed enquiry reveals that the floods extended over a thousand square miles. Damage to the extent of Rs. 1,00,00,000 has been estimated. Nearly 3 lakhs of people are affected and 16,000 cattle have been washed away. A good number of prayer houses and some ancient religious institutions have been demolished. 21 persons have been drowned and hundreds of widows, orphans, homeless destitutes and thousands of men and women were rendered naked.

The Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha, since the beginning, has been concentrating its attention in the distribution of cloth. They are also taking up the maintenance work of helpless widows and orphans and helping repair work and constructions of temples, religious houses, etc. in the flood affected area. Funds are small with them and an appeal is being made for further contributions.

The Assam Hindu Sabha Relief Committee has received 237 pieces of cloth from Srimati Amrit Kaur of Bombay.—United Press.

INDUS TRAGEDY

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

According to the report published in the "Sansar Samachar" a boat containing 500 wheat bags and 15 people capsized in the Indus near Rohri.—United Press.

BACK BAY PLOT FOR CONGRESS

GOVT. ATTITUDE

Delay In Grant Of Permit Intrigues Reception Committee

NARIMAN FOR POONA

The silence on the part of the Government of Bombay in regard to the request to allow the use of the Back Bay Reclamation Plot at Churchgate for holding the Bombay session of the Congress has somewhat intrigued the Congress leaders in the City.

R. C. OPTIMISTIC

The Reception Committee wrote to Government for permission to allow the use of the plot early in June, but so far no reply has been received.

It is, however, believed that the delay in replying to the request is not unusual as the letter of the Reception Committee has got to go through departmental channels.

It is also believed that Government will have no objection to the holding of the Congress session on the Reclamation Grounds.

PREPARATIONS DELAYED

But in view of the very short time at the disposal of the Reception Committee the preparations for erecting the Congress Pandal have to be taken up almost immediately.

NARIMAN FOR POONA

With a view to expedite this work, it is likely, that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, may pay a visit to Poona to ascertain finally Government attitude as to the use of the Reclamation Plot for the Bombay Congress.

ABID ALI'S MISSION

Already Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee, has left for Poona on a similar mission, but in an unofficial capacity.

RESPOND TO THE CALL

HAVE YOU JOINED THE CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE?

HUNDREDS HAVE BECOME MEMBERS

WHY NOT YOU?

BOMBAY HAS GOT THE UNIQUE PRIVILEGE OF HOLDING THE 48th SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

MAKE IT A SUCCESS

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Average Estimate 94,34,000 Bales

(Special to the "Bombay Chronicle")

New York, August 3.

The average estimate of the American cotton crop according to 82 members of the Cotton Exchange is 94,34,000 bales.

PROPAGANDA FOR HITLER

Goebbels Prepares For Nazi Chief's Success At Polls

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

Every known device of propaganda will be invoked by Dr. Goebbels to support Herr Hitler in the Reich leadership plebiscite on August 19. Thousands of Storm Troopers and members the Hitler Youth Organisation will be employed in the campaign to distribute leaflets and posters and to arrange meetings. Two lakhs loud-speakers are being installed to transmit the official speeches. Two thousand cinemas will exhibit the Nazi programme film. The Nazi Party is taking such thorough steps to ensure everyone voting, that the poll is expected to be nearly 100 per cent. —Reuter.

VIENNA & VON PAPEN

VIENNA, Aug. 3.

The attitude hostile to Herr von Papen's appointment as Special Envoy to Austria as reported has been adopted by the special conference of Catholic Bishops here. This is believed to be based on the part that Herr von Papen played in the Reich "concordat" negotiations and the feelings of the Saar Catholics. Reuter learns that the Cabinet consideration of the appointment is not likely before next week.—Reuter.

Large Landslip On Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Line

SILIGURI, Aug. 2.

As a result of incessant rains during the last two days there has been a large landslip on the main line of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway culminating in a total block of the Darjeeling cart road and suspension of motor traffic. Trains coming to Siliguri from different branches of the railway were several hours late and the corresponding train on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Calcutta was consequently delayed.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

HIND'BURG'S FUNERAL.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 3.

The King has commanded that flags be half-masted on all the Government buildings on August 7 in honour of Von Hindenburg's funeral.

SYRIAN OIL-FIELDS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BAGHDAD, August 3.

The departure from Tripoli of the Syrian oil-tanker loaded with 14,000 tons of crude oil, marks the completion of one of the largest pipeline systems in the world. It covers 1,100 miles and chiefly the desert part of the line runs from Iraq through French Syria and the rest through Transjordania to Palestine. This is the first shipment from Iraq Oil Fields, which are now expected to deve-

EMPIRE GAMES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mumby, interviewed by "Reuter", stated that the Empire Games athletes are all fit and well, apart from the pole-vaulter, Shaffi. They think they are now fully acclimatised to show the best form and worthily uphold the prestige of Indian athletics. They believe Vernieux will do well in the hundred yards which commences to-morrow. Bhulla is also expected to do well in the quarter-mile. Shaffi who suffered from malaria 'fluenza is a doubtful starter and is unlikely to show the best form. The team took the last training yesterday and rested to-day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

No Preference, No Protection

FINANCE MEMBER'S WARNING TO M. L. A.'s

Motion For Reference To Select Committee Passed

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Two star speakers intervened in the Assembly before the Steel Protection Bill was referred to the Select Committee for report by the 13th instant.

I learn that the Select Committee is commencing deliberations to-morrow.

DEFECTS OF BILL

The speech of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar who justifiably occupied nearly two hours, made the Assembly as a whole realise the defects in the Bill particularly, the inequity of imposing Excise Duty on steel ingots, removal of Revenue Duty on tested structurals, as well as reduction of duty on galvanised sheets.

In periods of well-rounded sentences, Mr. Mudaliar who had evidently made a most thorough study of the subject went on from point to point of his criticism that Sir Henry Craik left his files and intently listened to him.

GRIGG INDIFFERENT?

On the other hand, Sir James Grigg appeared to be somewhat indifferent, though he was constantly accused of having come into partnership with Sir Joseph Bhore for the unjust imposition of Excise Duty on steel ingots. The only time when Sir James Grigg appeared to smile was, when Mr. Mudaliar attacked the Finance Member for pretending to have understood the needs of the Indian agriculturist so soon after his arrival.

PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

While Mr. Mudaliar exposed the defects of the Bill from the Indian Steel Industry point of view, Sir Abdur Rahim approached the task from the point of view of one having to face question in Select Committee. He clarified the issue by eliciting from Sir Shanmukham Chetty, the ruling that the principle of the Bill is only protection to Steel Industry and not Excise Duty. But to a pointed question to put to the Finance Member the latter warned that if the Excise Duty portion of the Bill was removed, then the whole Bill would come to crash. Which meant that there would be no protection to Steel Industry after October this year. This, none was prepared for, and there was a general rally to examine the Bill in the Select Committee. The Commerce Membre for his part, admitted that the view-point that there should be very little difference in prices between tested and untested steel could be examined.

ONLY TEMPORARY

As for Excise Duty, all that he could assure was that it is only a temporary imposition, and would be removed as soon as financial considerations permitted. But criticism in lobbies was that, Government never removed any duty, once it was imposed and so, there was no disposition to attach much significance to Sir Joseph's statement. This fear was further strengthened by Sir Joseph's own defence of the Excise Duty on principle being a better method of collecting revenue when combined with countervailing duty than Revenue Duty pure and simple.

SIMLA, August 3.

The Legislative Assembly held an additional sitting to-day to conclude the debate on the Steel Protection Excise Duty Bill and to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar dealt first with the speech of the Finance Member which though bereft of rhetoric had a great amount of subtlety about it. The first question to decide was whether the removal of revenue duty on tested structurals was justified. He said for 15 years they had been hearing Finance Members regarding the difference between protective duties and revenue duties and had been none the wiser for it. The Finance Member had fallen into some confusion of which he accused Mr. Mody.

The fact of the matter was that the Finance Member had not read all the literature on the subject and the debate which took place in the Assembly in 1923. Revenue duty on tested structurals should yield two lakhs and Finance Member would as years roll by know he could not afford to give up even a thousand rupees.

Why then was he giving up this revenue duty? The Tariff Board went entirely outside its terms of reference which required protection of Indian industry and not of industry abroad. He hoped that this act of the Tariff Board would not be considered a precedent for the future, and that revenue duties would continue to exist for financial reasons. In this case, of course, revenue duty was also helpful to some engineering works in India and served as protection for them.

MOST SURPRISING

Proceeding Mr. Mudaliar described the Tariff Board's recommendation as well as the Government's acceptance thereof to reduce the duty on galvanised sheets as most extraordinary, surprising and improper. The Board had looked at this question with complete lack of judicial impartiality. He recalled the history of the protective duty on galvanised sheets and the Ottawa Conference observations as to preference on this article and said that internal consumption in this respect had grown and India could not, therefore, export bar to England for conversion into galvanised sheets. Why then give a bounty of Rs. 30 per ton to the British manufacturer of galvanised sheets? And was it not the case that because the Government of India was faced with the loss of twenty lakhs of rupees as bounty to the British manufacturer of galvanised sheets that they were driven to the necessity of excise duty on production of Indian steel?

"LET US BE FAIR"

Mr. Mudaliar observed: "with

(Contined on Page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary R. D. Eng. School, Mundra. (2791).

Wanted A Lady Typist, Knowing Hindustani who can correspond independently and also attend to miscellaneous sale. Apply personally between 1 to 3 p.m. Shop No. 61, Abdulrehman Street, BOMBAY 3. (2786.)

Wanted an experienced Offiset Printer. One with a wide experience need only to apply to work on a Mann Single Colour Offset Machine. Apply to Eagle Lithographing Co., 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta. (2763).

Wanted an energetic young man for outdoor propaganda work in the Punjab. Punjabi preferred. Apply Box No. 2780, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—Applicants for Employments. Engineer Overseer, Doctors, Typist, Actors, etc. Consult enclosing stamp with, Box No. 2778, "Bombay Chronicle.".

An experienced Lady Doctor (L.S.M.F.) for Jain Female Hospital Zira. Pay Rs. 75-4-100. (Fee one-half) 50 per cent free quarters. Further particulars from Manager the Jain Zenana Hospital, Zira, District Ferozepore, Punjab. (2779).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

12. TO BE LET.

Airy, lighted, double, single room with independent water, electric supply. Rent Rs. 8, 12, 20, 30 in Cassum Mitha's new buildings next to B. B. Rly., Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656 after 2 p.m (2789)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2792).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Benares Hindu University Admission examination is recognised by all universities and boards for purposes of entrance to the Intermediate classes. Senior Cambridge Institute has opened a separate department for the same with efficient and experienced members on the Staff. An enquiry will convince you. Apply, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8751).

Punjab Matriculation And Rajputana Intermediate classes. Best arrangements for private students. Wide choice of subjects and languages. Individual attention and efficient coaching. Apply The Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8750)

Alexandra College of Commerce (Estd. 1905), prepares candidates (orally or through post) for all Diploma Courses, such as, Certified Public Accountants, Banking, Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies, General Commerce (D. Com, M.C.) and Pitman's Shorthand (Theory & Speed). Terms most moderate. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2788).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired. M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas, Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing. Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

53. DENTISTS.

Pyorrhoea.—Dr. M.B.B.S. writes: "My Patient Mr. Engineer who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured of it by Pyo. Specialist Dr. Jehangir Nariman." Guard your health and teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic Charni Road Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small Loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (2757).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd. 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

Wanted Experienced, Influential, shop-to-shop canvasser and agents for Minerva Balm, Recordotone, etc., Minerva Company, Bombay 14. (2782).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkbana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager The "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notice

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 9th July, 1934.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1934, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1934, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
W. LAMOND,
Managing Governors.

8685.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOOLAMHUSSEIN ESMAIL. of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 4/5, Fourth Floor Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date of publication hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land forming portion of the First Nagpada Estate together with the buildings standing thereon situate at the junction of Bellasis Road and Third Peerkhan Lane in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721.29 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North-East by a service passage and space for dustbin on the South-East by Plot No. 14 of the aforesaid Estate and the said space for dustbin on the South-West by the Bellasis Road and on the North-West by Cross Road No. 3 now known as third Peerkhan Lane of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 13 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn on the said Indenture of Lease and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1347 of Byculla Division and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230(1) 3230(2) and formerly under Street Nos. 2, 71, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 79a, 81a, and 85a but now under Street Nos. 47 at 55 and 64 at 74 and which said premises are at present in occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of Aug. 1934.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(8749).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1140 of 1930.

Messrs. GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR & Co., a firm: Plaintiffs.
vs.
NIRANJAN PAL .... Defendant.
and
Suit No. 1319 of 1930.
THE PUNJAB FILM CO., Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Messrs. GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR & Co., & Anr.: Defendants.

To,
Mr. NIRANJAN PAL

TAKE NOTICE that we shall apply to the Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay, at 11 a.m. on 7th August, 1934, for being discharged as your Attorneys in the above suits.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1934.

KANGA & CO.
Attorneys-at-Law.

8743

Public Notices

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To sanction the agreement with the Jamnagar Rasashala.
4. To authorize the Directors to issue Fully Paid up shares to the Jamnagar Rasashala.
5. To consider the Resolution relating to Forfeited shares.
6. To sanction the amount of Rs. 500/- paid towards Behar Relief Fund.
7. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
8. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st July 1934 to 4th August 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries,
Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1934.

(N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 7th August 1934 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 21st July 1934.)

8687

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. S. S. Balsekar, Receiver in Suit No. 1171 of 1931 (The Provident Investment Co., Ltd., vs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and others) and pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 25th August, 1933, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th August 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following properties in 6 lots.

Lot No. 1.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the Reserve and Repair Funds in respect of the Chateau Petit property.

Lot No. 2.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the furniture, articles and things in the Chateau Petit property.

Lot No. 3.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the business of D. M. Petit Sons & Co.

Lot No. 4.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 2 Life Insurance Policies.

Lot No. 5.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 29 shares of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

Lot No. 6.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 250 shares of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Receiver's Attorneys at 54 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
Yamagata Mru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept	21 Sept

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	18 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	3 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.
Hiye Maru	11600	17 Sept.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH ZILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD, TALUKA KHANDESH.

SALE at the Sale-Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Meadows Street Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd. vs. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order, dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARDANA TALUKA).

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories, buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situate at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the Registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda, the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area A.G.
1	99	152	6-2
2	100	153	5-35
3	101 (A)	154	1-38
	101 (B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2-1
9	200	294	0-38

Together with all fixed machinery for Ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes and other structures of permanent nature built or standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

LOT NO. II—Property at Mauze Varud, Taluka Sind Khed, Zilla Khandesh.

FIRSTLY:

Name of land.	S. No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314/2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land.	S. No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
(1) Deparatvala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhalyvala	349	25	26

THIRDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Ajande Taluka Sirpur, District West Khandesh in the Registration Sub-District of Dhulia, Khandesh, part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN GUJARAT

Monsoon Likely To Continue In Central India And Rajputana

POONA, Aug. 3.

Yesterday's shallow depression persists over east Central Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in Northwest of the Peninsula and in Assam and East and North Bengal, rainfall being locally heavy in East Gujerat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Central India, West Central Provinces Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province East and North Punjab, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Amherst three inches each; Diamond Island, Toungoo and Myitkyina one and a half; Akyab one; Cherrapunji eight; Jalpaiguri four; Silchar two; Dibrugarh and Narayanganj one and a half; Tezpur one; Akola and Amraoti three; Meerut and Mussooree one and a half; Indore and Khandwa one; Deesa and Surat five; Bhavnagar four; Tankhala two; Ahmedabad one and a half; Baroda one; Parbhani four; Mahableshwar three; Khandala two; Bombay and Ratnagiri one and a half; and Karwar and Mangalore one.

FORECAST

Monsoon will be strong in Gujerat, Rajputana West Central India, West Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and active in north of the Peninsula.

Heavey rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rafin will continue in Gujarat and Lower Burma and extend in West Central India, Rajputana and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 3.

There was an unusually heavy rainfall recorded at the Thana municipal office on Thursday. It was 5.65 inches during 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. yesterday. The total rainfall during a period of less than two months is over 70 inches, the monsoon having set in on June 8 this year. The normal rainfall is 90 inches in the town.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 79.9 degrees 5.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.1 degrees 2.0 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.73 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.55 inches

Total rainfall during the year 57.41 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

72.62 Inches Rainfall Upto Friday

CITY'S TEMPERATURE CONSIDERABLY COOLED: 5 POINT BELOW

Bombay, Aug 3

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-8-34 at Colaba Point 1.73"; Fort 3.20"; J J Hospital 2.60"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 3.48"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 57.37; Fort 72.62; J J Hospital 62.16; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 63.95

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 46.52; Fort 53.46; J J Hospital 51.08;

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 33.71; Fort 51.32; J J Hospital 39.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 37.73

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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THEFT FROM WASHING CO.

Police Arrest 6 Suspects On Charge Of House-Breaking

Yeshwant Swami Reddi and six others, who were arrested by the Nagpada Police on Thursday evening on charges of house-breaking and theft, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon today and the police applied for the remand of the suspects to their custody.

In their application the Police stated that a Washing Company was broken into on the night of August 1, and clothes belonging to customers worth Rs. 396 were removed. The owner of the shop lodged a complaint with the Nagpada Police. The above suspects, who are alleged to be members of a gang, and who are said to have been moving about in the locality were arrested because they were not to be found in their usual place on Thursday. The police discovered a wooden rod, which is supposed to have been used for boring holes and suspect that it belongs to one of the suspects. The police have discovered footprints also which have to be tallied. Pending further enquiries, the police applied for remand.

The Magistrate remanded the suspects to police custody till August 13.

MUTHIA BHAGAVATAR IN BOMBAY

Benefit Performances In Aid Of S. I. Education Society

In aid of the South Indian Education Society, L. Muthiah Bhagavatar, Sangeetha Vidvan of the Mysore Durbar, will begin the first of a series of four Harikatha performances commencing from to-day (Saturday), with "Kausalya Vivaham".

This famous South Indian artiste is not new to the music-lovers of Bombay and his performances during his last visit were much appreciated. One of the few veteran exponents of classical music, Muthiah Bhagavatar has achieved fame throughout the Madras Presidency, not only as an expert Harikatha performer, but as an authority on Karnatak Music.

GREAT COMPOSER

He is not only a first-rate songster, but also a "Kirtanacharya" composing songs and setting them to metre and rhythm. Moreover, he is a scholar in Tamil and master of "Pure Tamil undefiled." Early in his career, he caught the eye of the Zamindar of Andipatti who retained him for his Zamindari. Now he is the palace Vidvan of the Mysore Durbar. His services were requisitioned as the musical director by a Bombay film company and his visit to the city is in that connection.

SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

The Managing Committee of the South Indian Education Society, who are conducting primary and secondary schools in Matunga on modern lines have booked him as their first patron for their building fund.

From humble origin, the school has 350 pupils on its rolls and with its slender finances, the problem of housing the schools threatens to become serious. The artiste is to be congratulated for freely responding to the call, and this is an opportunity for lovers of music to combine charity with pleasure.

NAVA KAL PRESS STRIKE ENDS

Owners Withdraw Notice Of Reduction Of Rates

The strike of compositors in the Nava Kal Press, Girgaum, Bombay, which began on Monday, was settled at a conference of the representatives of the workers and owners this morning. The workers were represented by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar and three strikers, Messrs. Valunz Sudam and Thakur, while the owners were represented by Messrs. Y. K. Khadilkar and N. R. Phatak.

The following are the terms of the settlement:—

(1) The notice of reduction of rate to nine annas per hundred lines of 14 emmes shall be withdrawn.

(2) Piece-work or fixed-wages rates for improved type shall be fixed in consultation with the workers before the type is introduced.

(3) There shall be no victimisation.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

A meeting of the strikers was held at the office of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, at which these terms of compromise were unanimously endorsed and the line of action for the immediate future was decided upon. The strikers thereupon returned to work.

The strike was conducted under the leadership of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union. Mass picketing was organised, and members of the Young Workers' League helped the strikers in their struggle.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE

Mr. B. Nigam writes:

The Provisional Committee have recommended and issued the following constitution for the Anti-Gambling League. It is signed by the following members, who have volunteered their services to hold office as well:

Dhanjishaw D. Wadia; Vallabhdas R. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Pritamlal J. Bhatt, B.A. LL.B.; Gajendranath G. Sherman; Liladhar L. Shah; B. Nigam.

The Anti-Gambling League is intended for the abolition of gambling.

The aim being (1) to save people from the open and well-organised exploitation, namely, the professed gambling, run and engineered by a few rich among the society.

(2) To devise means—literary and otherwise, to check the menace—in case going out of bounds, as it is inevitable in the face of the very latest forms of propaganda (inducement) carried, on behalf of the profession.

(3) To make people understand that gambling as such or as advocated by the "profession," is altogether mischievous and is the engineered fanaticism of a few rich to exploit ruthlessly the innocents.

(4) To see that "tipping and forecasting"—the only key to the growth of the professed gambling is altogether banned and declared illegal.

The Committee consists of: President, Four Vice-Presidents, and Two Secretaries.

The Joint Secretaries shall be responsible for rendering accounts.

President:

Vice-President:
(1) Gajendranath G. Sharma.
(2) D. D. Wadia.
(3) Vallabhdas R. Mehta.
(4) P. J. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B.

Secretaries:
(1) Liladhar L. Shah.
(2) B. Nigam.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Youth Gets Life Sentence For Murder Of Employer

The jury's plea for clemency on behalf of a youthful murderer was responsible for saving him from the gallows.

The accused, Bhagwan Jadhav, aged 24, was charged before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and a special jury at the High Court Sessions with the murder of his employer.

The young man, who was a shoemaker, was working in the shop of Jivan Govind in Kolsa Mohalla. On May 11 last, he demanded Rs. 20 from Jivan according to the latter's promise, and on his refusal, stabbed him with a cobbler's knife. The accused absconded but was later traced to a sweeper's lane behind the building. Jivan was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

Defence Plea.

In his statement to the court, the accused said that when his master did not keep his promise to pay him, he threatened to give up his service. Thereupon, his master tried to throttle him. The accused felt giddy and began to fumble for something to use in self defence. He was not conscious what he caught hold of, but with that he dealt a blow to his master.

The jury by a majority of 3 to 1 found the accused guilty of murder and recommended him for mercy.

Mr. J. G. Bhagat, the accused's counsel, also pleaded for clemency in view of the jury's recommendation and also of the youthful age of the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Mr. K. K. Ayyangar conducted the prosecution.

ALLEGED "DADA" OF KAMATIPURA ACQUITTED

Magistrate Disbelieves Allegations Of Extortion

Alli Salim alias Alli Warder, alleged to be a "dada" of Kamatipura, was plced before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagoan, by the Nagpada Police, to be chaptered, as he habitually committed extortion and offences involving a breach of the peace at Foras Road, and that he was a desperate character against whom several complaints had been received by the Police.

The prosecution witnesses were chiefly "prostitutes" who resided in that locality. They affirmed that the accused threatened to kill them if they did not pay him moneys whenever demanded. They also stated that the accused had actually produced a clasp knife and threatened them.

Inspector Cooper and Sub-Inspector Inamdar also gave evidence for the prosecution.

'ABSOLUTELY FALSE CASE.'

The defence was that this was an absolutely false case bolstered up by the "prostitutes" engineered by one Jivibai Adam who was sentenced to 9 months R. I. for keeping a brothel. The enmity arose because the accused gave information to the C.I.D., and that the Nagpada Police were after him as Sub-Inspector Inamdar was offended.

The accused also called some shop-keepers and others who stated that the accused had never threatened them nor had they heard of any disturbance in the locality caused by the accused. If there was any such disturbance they would have undoubtedly known it.

Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Samant of the C.I.D. gave evidence that the accused was rewarded for giving them information regarding certain cases which they successfuly handled.

ORDERED TO BE ACQUITTED.

The Magistrate held that no case had been made out against the accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. J. Biem, Advocate, defended the accused.

SARDAR PATEL IN BOMBAY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, Miss Maniben Patel, his daughter and Swami Anand arrived in Bombay from Benares by the Calcutta mail on Friday morning. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and other Congressmen

Noakhali.—Charges under section 35 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1934, were framed against Abdul Barik a Mahomedan youth from whose possession two objectionable books were recovered.

CLASH WITH PROCESSIONISTS

Order Restored: Four Suspects Arrested

A police guard was posted at 14th Kamatipura Lane, Bombay, following a clash between a procession of Hindus and some Muslims at noon on Friday.

Four Muslims have been arrested as a sequel to the disturbance by the Nagpada police. Three Hindus received slight injuries in the clash. The locality is now quiet.

The processionists, about 25 in number, who were all Kamati Hindus, including women and boys were marching along 14th Kamatipura Lane at about 12 noon with music and tom-toms to celebrate the "Ashad" Hindu month. It appears, when the processionists were passing through the Muslim quarters at the corner of the Lane, some Muslims objected to the music.

Trouble Starts.

The Kamatis remonstrated and said that these processions were usual in the month of "Ashad" and hitherto the Muslims residing there had not objected to the music. This was the signal for trouble. The Muslims, it is alleged, attacked the processionists with stones. The processionists thereupon dispersed.

The Nagpada police arrived on the scene and arrested four Muslims. A middle aged Hindu who was hit by a stone was injured and he was treated in the J. J. Hospital. Two other Hindus were also hurt.

A police guard has been posted in the locality which is now quiet.

A Consultative Asiatic Labour Conference

During the discussion of the Director's annual Report to the International Labour Conference, Mr. Kikukawa, and Mr. Mehta, the workers' delegates from Japan and India respectively, called attention to the first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress, which was held at Colombo not many weeks ago. It was composed of representatives of Ceylonese, Indian and Japanese workers. The Congress emphasised the desirability of calling an advisory conference composed of representatives of Governments, employers and workers of Asiatic countries, with a view to considering the conditions of labour obtaining in Asia. It also reminded the International Labour Organisation of a resolution adopted by the Conference in 1931, pointing out that many international Labour Conventions were not given effect to in Asiatic countries on the ground that they were framed with special reference to European conditions.

The Director, Mr. Harold Butler, in the course of his reply, observed that he had always had great sympathy with the idea of a special Asiatic Conference. He hoped that the time would come when such a meeting might be convened, and that some Government would take the requisite initiative in the matter. Mr. An Fu-Ting, the Chinese workers' delegate, in the course of a speech in support of this proposal observed:

"This (Geneva) Conference is becoming an international legislative body in Labour matters. All the Conventions adopted by the Conference constitute an international labour code and a universal standard, to which all nations should adhere. If these universal standards were drafted with existing labour and industrial conditions in view, it would be much easier for the International Labour Organisation to secure more ratifications of the Conventions adopted."

He further stated that the contract system, which prevailed in many parts of Asia, and under which workers were employed in certain industries or mines at low rates of wages through a contractor, with no direct relations between employers and workers, had given rise to great abuses. He asked the Conference to take steps toward the abolition of this system.

It is expected that the results of the negotiations now taking place in Germany with the Board of Trade Mission, which left London some days ago will be announced shortly. The two main objects of the negotiations are to secure hte relaxation of the German exchange restrictions, and to discuss with the German Authorities the general question of German commercial debts. On the question of exchange restrictions an agreement has still to be reached, but a solution is anticipated.

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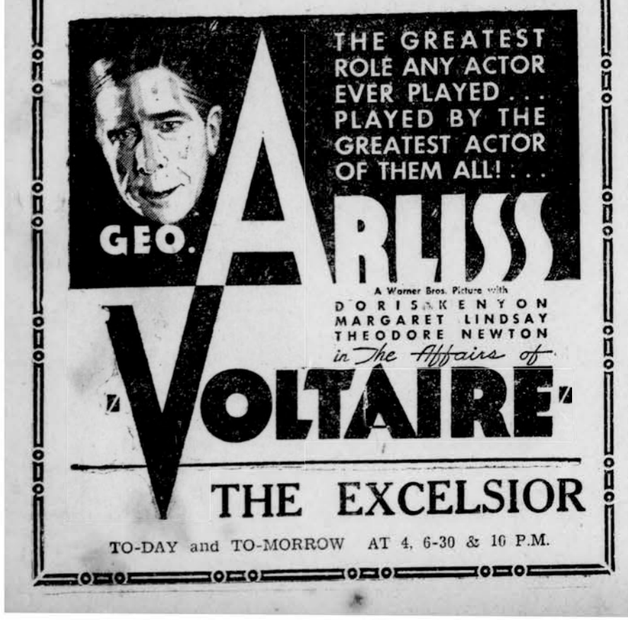
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THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEWS BOY KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

Driver Arrested On Charge Of Rash Driving

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Friday at the inquest held over the body of a Muslim newsboy.

It appears that the boy was knocked down by a private bus on Thursday evening in front of the Bori Bunder Station, while he was running across the road, after selling a paper to a passenger in a tramcar. He was removed to the hospital, where he died later.

The driver of the bus has been arrested for rash and negligent driving.

A Bohra Wedding

A Bohra wedding was celebrated on Thursday at Najam Bag, when Miss Raziya Sultana, the daughter of Mr. Ahmadali Noorbhoy, Superintendent, Municipal Aided Schools, was married to Mr. Bandeali Hasanali of Burhanpur. The bride was the recipient of numerous valuable presents. The guests were treated to a sumptuous dinner served in the Bohra fashion.

Among those present were Mrs. Shafi Taiyebji, Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Rehman Mohammad Yosuf, Dr. Bazlur Rehman, Mr. Mohammad Haji Ahmad Agboatwala, Dr. V.K. and Mrs. Parulkar, Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar, Prof. Rao, Mr. Sayed Munawar, Mr. Haji Mohammad Killedar, Mr. M.V. Donde, Mr. M.N. Talpade, Mr. A. L. Curtay, Mr. Kasamali J. Rehmtulla, Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, Mr. Taherali Fatahi and Mr. T. S. Buell.

Nagendra Das and three other youths of Natore (Bengal) were served with notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act warning them not to associate with persons, who advocate revolutionary anti-government doctrines.

LAW ENTERS RELIGION FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL

'Untouchability Bill' Does Not Offend Against "Doctrine Of Religious Non-Interference"

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, on the Untouchability Bill. In the course of which he says:—

I have the honour to communicate hereunder the views of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh on the Untouchability Abolition Bill, which has been circulated for public opinion under orders of the Legislative Assembly.

LAW IN RELIGION.

My Board is of opinion that the Central Legislature is competent to pass the Bill under Section 67(2) of the Government of India Act. Government has repeatedly resorted to legislative action in religious matters as for example in the Abolition of Sati Act, the Caste Disabilities Act, The Musalman Wakf Act, the Child Relief Act, and the Madras Religious Endowments Act.

My Board is further of opinion that according to the theory of Hindu Kingship Government is entitled to enact these laws. The Hindu Kings in India have always exercised the right of controlling religious matters. The argument that the present Government being foreign should not interfere in religious matters is not founded on reason.

NOT OFFENSIVE.

In the opinion of the Board, the Bill does not offend against the doctrine of religious non-interference, which even in its widest significance only means that Government will leave to every religious body its religious function and individual liberty to pursue his religious duties and to change his religious opinions when necessary. On the contrary, this Bill is intended to remove the coercion which usage, hardened into law by judicial decisions based on the conditions prevailing in the early part of the 19th Century, exercises at present. The Hindu community has become keenly alive to the inhumanity of the bar of untouchability; and unless the legislature steps in to save the Hindu community from the inelasticity of judge-made laws the way to any development towards equality within the community will be barred.

ARRESTS GROWTH OF HINDU SOCIETY.

The Board submits that the welfare of the Hindu community requires that the fullness of relation between its members should be secured at any cost. The further continuance of the disability imposed upon the Harijans would impede this relationship and tend to arrest the natural growth of Hindu society.

A legislative measure of this kind is consistent with the Hindu Shastras which have always considered assemblies of the learned and the eminent in a locality competent to modify Dharma in the light of its conditions.

EQUALITY TO HINDUS.

Apart from these considerations and looking to modern conditions this Board is of opinion that the time has arrived when the State should guarantee to all mombers of the Hindu community equality in all matters coming within its jurisdiction. If the Government or the legislature fails to do so, it will have identified itself with a school of thought which seeks to perpetuate the medieval idea of inherent inequality of human beings.

Under these circumstances my Board is of opinion that it is the primary duty of Government and the Legislatures to remove by means of this measure the disability imposed by social custom and usage upon Harijans.

VOLTAIRE RE-LIVES VIVIDLY-- ARLISS AT EXCELSIOR

ARLISS AS VOLTAIRE (EXCELSIOR) —"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY" (PATHE)—"AMBARISH" (MAJESTIC)

"Ace of Aces" which is running at the Capitol from to-day.

ACE OF ACES
At The Capitol

Richard Dix attains the supreme heights of his dramatic power and appeal in "Ace of Aces", R.K.O.-Radio Pictures' colourful and gripping drama of the glory and tragedy of a noted war ace, which opens to-day at the Capitol.

"Ace of Aces" presents easily the star's most outstanding performance, which eclipses even his sterling portrayals in "Cimarron" and "The Lost Squadron" An idealistic peace-loving artist who realizes the futility of war the hero is plunged into combat by the urging of his sweetheart. He becomes an aviator, and in the terrific struggle to survive undergoes a startling transformation. He finds an unholy zest in the legalized murder of warfare, and recognizes no law but that of kill or be killed. Seeking to stifle the compassion for his victims which is beginning to assert itself the ace goes on leave to Paris and encounters his sweetheart, who has become a war nurse. The girl senses that in destroying his enemies, Rex has destroyed his own soul, and gives herself to him as atonement for her previous lack of faith. On his return to the front, the ace mentally reviews the appalling results of his prowess. He is overcome with remorse and asks to be relieved from duty, which is denied. Blinded by grim visions of his victims, he blunders into a squadron of enemy planes. His refusal to kill even in order to protect himself, creates an unusually powerful and startling climax in which Dix is superb.

Elizabeth Allan gives a remarkably true and understanding portrayal of the sweetheart. Ralph Bellamy, Frank Conroy and Joseph Sauers contribute realistic and vigorous characterizations as squadron leaders. Theodore Newton, a new-comer, registers strongly as Dix's pal. Helmuth Gorin deserves special mention as the ill-fated German flier. Excellent performances are also contributed by Bill Cagney, Howard Wilson, Art Jarrett, the Stroud twins and Anderson Lawler. The spirit and realism of John Monk Saunders' original story of "Ace of Aces" have been capably transferred to the screen under the able direction of J. Walter Ruben.

"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
At Pathe

The much-heralded Paramount production of "Death Takes a Holiday", which opened at Pathe to-day is one of the most finest pictures ever produced in America.

Splendidly cast with Fredric March and Evelyn Venable in leading roles, superbly mounted by Director Mitchell Leisen, and written for screen presentation by such capable scenarists as Maxwell Anderson, Fulitzer prize winner, and Gladys Lehman, "Death Takes a Holiday" merits all of the praise thus far conferred upon it.

The picture is based upon the famous drama of eternal romance by Alberto Casella, adapted to English by Walter Ferris. The screen play retains all of the dignity and beauty of the stage production, and one can detect the matchless writing of Maxwell Anderson in several extraordinarily beautiful love scenes.

The picture tells how this mysterious shadow changes his shape and form, becomes, for a three-day holiday, a gay dashing, romantic lover. He comes to a house-party, concealing his identity from every one but the host who introduces him as a friend.

As a charming cavalier, Prince Sirki, the guest searches for life's thrills, seeks to learn what man loves in life that he must fear its end.

But the games, the pastimes of the crowd, bore him. Told that love is the one big thrill in life, Sirki makes love. But the love that is proffered him is all too selfish, until in the arms of a beautiful, young girl, he finds love to be the one thing in life that man lives for.

And, with his holiday almost completed, he finds now that he is like any mortal man who is in love, afraid to leave life, dreading the thought of parting with the beauty he has found.

The picture has been magnificently mounted by Director Leisen. The cast is excellent, featuring such excellent screen players as Sir Guy Standing, Kent Taylor, Katherine Alexander, Gail Patrik, Helen Westley, Henry Travers, G. P. Huntley, Jr., and Kathleen Howard.

"Death Takes A Holiday" At The Pathe.

Affairs of "Voltaire" At The Excelsior.

VOLTAIRE LIVES VIVIDLY
In Arliss' Great Portrait

It is not easy to find the superlatives needed to properly review. "Voltaire" the new George Arliss Picture, produced by Warner Bros., which opens to-night at the Excelsior Theatre.

It is undoubtedly the greatest contribution to the screen Mr. Arliss has ever made, not excepting "Disraeli," which it most resembles, or "The Millionaire" or "The Working Man." Here is the most skillful performance this greatest of living actors has yet contributed to either stage or screen. Here is the finest cast ever assembled for an Arliss production. Here, in short, is an amazing drama, spectacularly produced, magnificently staged and dramatically sound.

It is said that Mr. Arliss has waited for twenty years to find the suitable dramatization of the Life of Voltaire, called the father of the French Revolution. If so it has been time well spent for the intervening years have ripened his talent and pointed his artistry toward the memorable day when he put "Voltaire" on film.

A single incident in the long and singularly exciting career of the great French poet-philosopher is used as a dramatic background for this remarkable film. In this Mr. Arliss has followed the method he found so successful in his immortal 'Disraeli." About that one incident has been drawn all the drama of the times, all the gorgeous panoply and extravagance of the court of Louis XV, all the exciting intrigue which centred in the boudoir of Madame Pompadour. It is thrilling, reckless, beautifully mannered melodrama the like of which has not come out of Hollywood before.

The incident used by the dramatists and so colourfully portrayed by Arliss, is an adaptation of the famous Calas case in which Voltaire interested himself for eight long years, braving threats of imprisonment and death in his efforts to clear a man's name and to save his estates from intriguing advisers to the king. Voltaire's well known friendship and influence with Madame Pompadour, a role played charmingly by the ever more beautiful Doris Kenyon, plays a vital part in the story. Of such stuff is great entertainment made!

(Continued from Col. 5.)

and right jabs—a drama of the ambitions of youth and the pitfalls of success. It is a boisterous comedy of a boy who beat the world, but couldn't lick himself without the love and trust of a girl. "The Big Timer" is a thrilling romance of sporting life.

"THE BIG TIMER"
At The Wellington

From small town chump to big town champ and back to where he started, sadder but wiser, and finally primed to start the climb to success all over again—that's the story told with much heart interest, sympathy, thrilling punch and boisterous comedy "The Big Timer," an entertaining picture feat urging Ben Lyon, Constance Cummings and Thelma Todd at the Wellington this week. Eddie Buzzell proves that being a Broadway star comedian has its advantages when it comes to making a picture move with speed, snap and laughs. 'The Big Timer" is alive with a warm human quality. Robert Riskin, who wrote the story has taken a young chap who wants just two things—to fight and to own a whole string of lunch wagons. But he gets ideas about guarding his face that wreck him as a fighter. But "The Big Timber" comes to an exciting and happy ending. Ben Lyon plays the boy with vim and understanding. Constance Cummings combines sweetness and strength in an unusual role. Thelma Todd is a luscious charmer. "The Big Timer" is a picture that anyone seeking to be amusingly entertained should take time out to see. A very human story of youth, its ambitions and disillusionments, its sets-backs and its come-backs, is told with pathos, heart-aches, rich humour and some good thrills in "The Big Timer." It reaches greatness through its simplicity, sincerity and understanding. Ben Lyon portrays the character of Cooky Bradford with a vitality and sympathy that make you like him even when he is being his dumbest. "The Big Timer" is a comedy drama of a small town guy who climbs from slinging hamburgers to swinging left hooks

(Continued in Col. 4).

"BHAKT-KE-BHAGWAN"
At The Minerva

Devbala, the leading lady in the picture now running at the Minerva does credit to her name. One of the foremost character-actresses of Bengal her first appearance in Bombay ought to do her credit.

Bharat Laxmi's premier Bombay release Bhakt-ke-Bhagwan is the well-known Puranic story of King Shriyal, the man of his word! Dadabhai Sarkari, R. P. Kapoor, Damodar are famous names in Bengal and they all live up to their reputation in this picture. The settings are ambitious and a strenuous attempt to create a Mythological atmosphere has succeeded well in his picture. Director Gunjal's efforts of presentation have met with success.

"Bhakta-Ke-Bhagwan", shown at the Minerva.

"Lazy River" Shown At The Carlton.

TARZAN AND THE MATE
Second Week At Regal

"Johnny Weissmuller has absolutely no fear of the most ferocious wild beast because he has the perfect muscular and nervous co-ordination of an animal himself."

This is the interesting analysis offered by George Emerson, famous "big animal" expert, after seeing Weissmuller perform with animals in "Tarzan and His Mate," new adventure drama playing at the Regal for the second week.

"This tremendous speed of muscular action enabled Weissmuller to 'outstep' other animals used in the picture. An infuriated lioness charged him in one sscene and he reached a camera cage before she could claw him. He watched the eyes of each beast and seemed to get a signal as they tensed to spring. It is a warning known to all animal trainers, but he is the first man I have seen who has this ability naturally, without working animals every day.

"He learned 'knee control' on elephants the first week they were used in the picture. With a few instructions in command and handling he became friends with a 'lead' elephant and could handle an entire herd of twenty or more during action when trainers could not assist.

"'Yama,' the chimpanzee, was Weissmuller's 'pal' both on the screen and off. When others in the company could not approach the chimp, he would beg the swimmer for bananas and orange peels. Even ostriches, most excitable of all feathered jungle denizens, allowed him to approach when cameramen and others were suffering from kicks.

"If Weissmuller were not doing so well on the screen I could always get him a job—as animal trainer with any circus in America!"

"SUVARNA MANDIR"

"New Home Member takes Oats" (announces a local evening paper)—and may he enjoy them, every man is free to choose his pleasures, But those desirous of a more delightful entertainment cannot do better than to see "Suvarna Mandir," the highly artistic production of Menaka Pictures. The names to patrons of the stage and of music—Hirabai Barodkar, Jyotsna Bhole, Ganpatrao Bodas and Dinkar the comedian need no introduction.

"LAZY RIVER"
At The Carlton

A motion picture company worked three weeks on a picture and in that time no one in the unit ever set foot on the ground. This was the unique predicament of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer "Lazy River" company, at work in the bayous and inlets of Lake Barataria, Louisiana, open to-day at the Carlton.

The Mystery story is laid in the amazing "shrimp villages" of the region. All buildings are on stilts over the water, and board walks connect them. Cabins and houses are likewise situated, and the people use board walks or boats. The company did not set foot on solid ground after leaving New Orleans for the Cajun country, as the seat of the shrimp industry is called.

Details of shrimping and such activities of the descendants of the Acadians of "Evangeline" fame were filmed as adjuncts to a vivid story in which Jean Parker, Robert Young, Ted Healy, C. Henry Gordon, Nat Pendleton and others appears. The picture is directed by the famous director George B. Seitz.

"GUL SANOVAR" THIRD WEEK
At The Imperial

Imperial's smash hit "Gul Sanovar" is running for the third successive week at the Imperial Cinema. It is a folk-tale of Persia and vividly portrays the manners and customs of the olden times. The belief in the transformation of soul is an old one and it appears not only in Indian folk-tales, but in Persian folk-tales as well. The scene which depicts the soul of a fairy leaving her body and entering that of a parrot is very lively and is well appreciated by the audience. The court intrigue at the court of Yemen, the queen's high-handedness and obduracy bring in consequences fatal to the kingdom and the King. Miss Sulochana plays the leading role supported by D. Billimoria, Jilloo, Chanda, Gulam Mahomed, and others. Hadi is assigned a comic rcle. Hadi and Syed Ahmed are responsible for fun and frolic.

We advise our readers not to miss this nice film.

Ku. Indira Wadkar and M. Gupte in "Shivaji The Great" to be shown shortly.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akbar 22 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 2 1303
Sunrise: 6h 16m
Sunset: 7h 13m
High Water: 8-04; 18-48
Low Water: 0-30 14-20

S. S. "Chitral", with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v Cathedral Old Boys, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League: Sherwood Foresters v. 14th Heavy Brigade, R.A., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

IN MEMORIUM

RUTNAGUR—In loving memory of our dear son Muncherji (Dick) S. Rutnagur, Advocate, and his wife Themina, who were drowned in the sea at Juhu, near Bombay, on Sunday 4th August, 1929.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Institute on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

S. I. EDUCATION SOCIETY

In aid of the South Indian Education Society, Gayaka Sikhamani Muthia Bhagavathar will give a series of four Hari Katha performances commencing to-day (Saturday) with "Kousalya Vivaham" at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall (Matunga) at 5 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Nagindas J. Shah B.A. Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Commerce Graduates' Association Rooms. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will perform the ceremony.

LECTURE ON CHILD PSYCOLOGY

Shriyut Gigubhai of Dakshinamurti fame and a staunch advocate of the Montessori Method in Child Education will speak, at a ladies' gathering on "Child Psycology" to-day (Saturday) at 1 p.m. in the premises of the Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The 12th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidhyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Govardhan Sanstha Hall, Khetwadi Main Road, Govardhan Bhuvan, second floor.

Music: Kulkarni.
Harmonium: N. N. Joshi.

THE HISTORY OF HINDU RELIGION

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Prof. P. V. Kane, will deliver his second lecture on the "History of Hindu Religion" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Karandikar Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum, to-day's subject being "Manu, Yadnyavalkya and other Authors of Smritis."

ANTI LITERARY AUTOCRACY LEAGUE

Principal P. K. Atre will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the above League, on the "Literature of Vibhavari Shirurkar", under the presidency of Prof. M. D. Altekar, at the Opera House, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when all are requested to attend.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. H. D. Khote, will deliver a lecture on "Common Infectious Diseases in India and how to prevent them."

The members of the Class will visit the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Van Buren V-34' left Singapore on the 31st July via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant and sail again on the 10th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO. EMPLOYEES' UNION

A special general body meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Registered Offices of the Union 81, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, a concert will be given by Bai Yellubai Mirajkar of Poona at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhat Wadi, Bombay.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, President of the Buddha Society in the hall of 'Anand Vihar' near Bombay Central Station to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a. m. (S. T.) on "Buddha and Sankar—A Study."

PUBLIC LECTURE

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor "Indian Social Reformer" will speak at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. on "My view of Life as a Hindu". Mr. H. W. Bryant will preside.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahafuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia, Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Madanura Settlement Library, Ghellabhai Street, when speeches will be delivered on the necessity of the "Protection of Wakfs."

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA

A public meeting of all the Hindu residents of Dadar-Matunga Estate will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Napoo Hall, near Matunga Railway Station, to elect a representative Managing Committee for the coming Ganapati Festival.

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Hindu Joint Family." The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside.

SANTA CRUZ TARUN MANDAL

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle" will deliver the inaugural address of the above Mandal on Sunday the 5th August at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Amar Bhuvan Hall, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, when Sjt. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, the vice-president of the Mandal will preside. Among other speakers will be Mrs. Urmilla Mehta and Sjt. Jayant Kothari. The meeting is open to public.

"DISEASES AMONG CHILDREN"

Under the auspices of the Schools Committee, Mrs. Sonubai Jugalekar of the Bombay Municipal School Clinic will speak on the "Common diseases amongst school children and the Schools Committee's efforts to get rid of them" in the Thakurdwar Marathi Girls School to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.). The lecture will be illustrated by Magic Lantern slides. Mrs. Lilawati Velinkar, Member of the Schools Committee will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

At this week's Homeward Mail steamer will not sail from Bombay till 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) the latest hour of posting for the Homeward English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office will be as under:

Unregistered Correspondence upto 1-0 p.m.

Unregistered Correspondence with Late fee from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Registered Correspondence for all Foreign countries from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

Registered Correspondence for all Foreign countries with Late fee from 9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Registered Correspondence with late fee for Great Britain and Northern Ireland only from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Posting at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

A public meeting of all the Hindu Residents of Dadar-Matunga Estate will be held on Saturday the 4th August 1934 at 9 p.m. at the Napoo Hall, near Matunga Railway Station, to elect a representative Managing Committee for the coming Ganapati Festival All are cordially requested to attend.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"I Believed in You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Ace of Aces". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Lazy River". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Big Timer". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.

PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.

KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m. Time signal. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. Auntie Ida and Uncle Dick. 6-30 p.m. P K Atre, Stories in Marathi. 7 p.m. Interval. 7-30 p.m. European programme. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p. m. SB from 10 p.m. Light music. Laxmibai of Baroda. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

HARIJAN DAY AT VILE PARLE

As previously announced the Harijan Day was observed at Vile Parle on Sunday last by Harijan Sevak Mandal. Savarnas and Harijans took active part.

At the scheduled time at 2 p.m. Savarna Hindoos and members of the Sevak Mandal went to the Harijan quarters. Savarna Hindoos and Harijans amalgamated themselves and made a road leading to the Harijan quarters and Shradhanand Ashram. A Hindu Barrister also took active part in the performance.

At 5 p.m. Nagarkirtan was arranged. A procession started from Rashtriya Shala Road and went through the Town and terminated at Municipal Hall. At the Municipal Hall a meeting was arranged under the presidentship of Mr. Gunvantrai Desai, ex-President of the Municipality. Secretary of the Hari-

PUBLIC MEETING OF SANAIA NISTS

Under the joint auspices of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala and the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha a public meeting of the Varnashrami Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug near C. P. Tank to-day (Saturday) under the presidentship of His Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj Bharati Krishna Tirthaji of Jagannath Puri Govardhan Math at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

His Holiness Mahant Deonayakacharya of Totadri Math, Pandit Ramapati Mishra, Shastri Harishankar, Omkarji Soonderlal N. Joshi and others will deliver a religious discourse on the following subject:—

"The beauties and importance of Sanskrit from the practical standpoint."

5TH MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE

At an informal meeting of the members of the "Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal", it has been decided to hold the Fifth Maharashtra Music Conference in Bombay on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. A provisional committee, with Prof. B. R. Deodhar and Prof. D. G. Palusker as secretaries, has been formed.

The Conference will have two divisions, one a purely academic section in which well-known authorities on music will read papers, and the other section will invite well-known artists to take part in the concerts.

Those interested in the Conference, and desirous of taking part in its proceedings should communicate with the secretaries before the 10th instant. The office of the Conference is at the Govardhan Bhuvan, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.

Hospital Maintenance Fund

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations received through the H. O. H. Fete:—

Collections through Mrs. Bapsey Ardeshir Sabawalla Rs. 10,887-0-0, The Allawyn Steel Equipment Co., Ltd. 2,000-0-0, Collections through "Garden Village" Committee 1,840-8-0, Capitol Cinema 1,274-7-11, F. Cornaglia, Ltd. 1,000-0-0, An Anonymous Parsi 1,000-0-0, Collections through "Industrial India" Committee 700-0-0, Collection by Flower Sales and Charity boxes 534-9-0, Behram N. Karanjia, Esqr., J.P. 400-0-0, Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., 500-0-0, Burjor J. Shroff, Esqr. 250-0-0, J. S. Patel, Esqr. 201-0-0, Collection through "Japanese Village" Committee 200-0-0. Including other sums below Rs. 200, the donations Total Rs. 21,257-13-5.

POLLING BOOTH FOR MATUNGA

Voters Petition B. P. C. C. President For Provision Of This Facility

The following letter has been addressed to the President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The letter bears the sigature of Mr. K. Vithal Rao and about sixty other Congress members resident in Matunga:—

"We, the undersigned Congress members residing in Matunga, request you to kindly give your urgent attention to the following matter, for which we shall be highly obliged.

"In the last election "F" Ward provided two polling booths, one at Parel and the other at Matunga. This year only one polling booth is kept at Parel. Though M. T. C. C. sent a representation to "F" Ward for providing a polling booth at Matunga, as was done in last election, it seems "F" Ward D. C. C. has not seen its way to do it. This will cause great inconvenience and difficulty to Matunga voters. We hope, therefore, you will kindly get Matunga a polling booth for voters as in the last election, and oblige

SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nava Jivan Sangh Office (Ashok Bldg., Princess Street, Bombay).

PUBLIC MEETING AT LALBAUG

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Lal-Maidan." Lalbaugh.

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside and Messrs. Abidali Jafferbhai, C K Narayanswami, S B Manadeshwar, M. V. Kulkarni, D. D. Wadia, R K Kerkar, will speak on "Congress and our Duty."

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, c/o "F" Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar, Mandir Building, Poibavdi, Bombay.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS

An urgent extraordinary general meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office c/o "F" Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar, Mandir Building, Parel, Poibavdi, to consider the question of allotment of symbols to the candidates for B.P.C.C.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

A meeting of the Council of "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 28, Manohardas Street, Ho: Chakla, Fort.

ELPHINSTONE AND APOLLO MILL

Work At A Loss Of Over Two Lakhs

At the Annual General Meeting of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Apollo Mill, held on Friday the Balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts as estimated by the Company's Auditors were submitted and adopted.

Mr. Albert Raymond presided at the meeting.

The President in his address to the shareholders of the Elphinstone Mills stated that the year 1934 disclosed, as certified by the Company's auditors, a loss of Rs. 2,20,258-13-6. He also observed that the Apollo Mills showed on the other hand, a profit of Rs. 12,132-13-2 as certified by the same.

After the re-election of some of the directors, the report was adopted.

"Alleged Breach Of Trade Mark"

In the suit filed by N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabriken against International Agency Co., a report of which appeared in our issue of yesterday, Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court granted an interim injunction against the defendants restraining them from committing a breach of the plaintiffs' trademark. It was inadvertently stated in our report that interim injunction was refused.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS, DADAR

The Office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee has been shifted from Ground Floor to second floor of the same building (Ambabai Mistry Niwas) Tulsipipe Road, opp. B. B. & C. I. Dadar Station.

B. P.C. C. ELECTION AT DADAR

(From A Correspondent).

It is understood that nearly 30 candidates will contest B.P.C.C. Elections from Dadar Congress Committee. Messrs. T. R. Narwane, I.S. Patel, J. R. Deo, G S Kanthi, Nagwekar, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar, Mrs. Kaveriben, V.R. Dighe, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and K. K. Memon are among the candidates for the election.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Applications are invited from those who wish to stand as candidates, duly proposed and seconded as representatives from this ward to B.P.C.C.

Applications must reach this office on or before Tuesday, 7th August up to 6-30 p.m.

Simla.—The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley and personal staff returned to Simla on Friday morning, after the monsoon tour.—A.P.

Selections For To-day's Races At Poona

Cartoon And Abundance Expected To Win

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race
PUNJAB 1
FAEZA II 2
PACKARD 3

2nd Race
TAIR-AL-ZAMAN 1
FAITHFUL II 2
SUHAIL PASHA 3

3rd Race
NAYAZI 1
RED FLOWER 2
MAL ALLAH 3

4th Race
REJOICE 1
CHANSON 2
DEVAKA 3

5th Race
THE VICEROY 1
BROKER 2
MADHI 3

6th Race
ABUNDANCE 3
ALIENIST 2
SHAPHIR 3

7th Race
CARTOON 1
IBRANI 2
LADY BRENDAN 3

8th Race
SOLOMON'S SEAL 1
THORNHAM 2
HATLESS 3

9th Race
FIERY FACE 1
BLACK BEAUTY 2
HAKIM PASHA 3

Annual General Elections To B. P. C. C. On Aug 12

"Cumulative" Process Will Be Followed In All Wards Simultaneousiy

In a press statement the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. explain the system of voting of the forthcoming annual elections to the B.P.C.C.:

As the public are aware the annual general elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant, simultaneously in all the seven Congress Wards in the City. It is, perhaps, essential that once again we should explain to the public the system of voting at these elections, which is followed by the B.P.C.C.

TWO PROCESSES

Under the B.P.C.C. constitution the annual elections are to be held by either of the two processes known as "Single Transferable" and the "Cumulative." For the purposes of election District Congress Committees are being treated as so many constituencies, each constituency returning representatives to the B.P.C.C. from 5 to 18 fixed on the basis of population. All the Wards being "multiple" constituencies, it is natural that there should be some confusion as regards the proper method of voting. Although the Single Transferable process has been regarded as the best everywhere in the democratic countries, unfortunately, we are not yet been able to adopt it for Congress elections in this City, simply for the reason that it involves the technique of method and requires a good deal of popular education.

CUMULATIVE METHOD

The process that will be followed during the ensuing elections will be the "cumulative." This means that each voter will have the right to poll as many votes as there are seats allotted to his Ward. He can give them in solid block to one candidate; he can distribute them one to each candidate or divide them in any manner he chooses provided of course the total number of votes used by him does not exceed the number of seats provided for that Ward. For instance, Bhuleshwar ("C" Ward) has got 13 seats on the B.P.C.C. A voter from that Ward will have 13 votes to distribute between candidates of his choice. He can give all 13 to one man or divide them among two or more candidates.

"PERFORATED" TICKETS

Some of the Wards have introduced "perforated tickets" system in which there is no fear of any votes being invalidated for the reason of being in excess of the stipulated number. But in some other Wards, voting papers are issued giving the names of all the candidates contesting elections from that Ward. The voter has to write the number of votes he wants to give against the names of the candidates of his choice. If the number of votes exceeds either owing to inadvertence or wrong counting, the whole of the voting paper is rejected as invalid. The voters, therefore, have to understand the system well and avoid waste due to invalidation.

This year we want to draw particular attention of the Executive of the District Congress Committees and also the Polling Officers to the Khaddar Clause in the Congress Constitution and also to the instructions given in that behalf by the Working Committee at Benares.

MAHATMAJI'S COMING FAST

Santacruz Programme

In view of the Mahatma Gandhi's fast for a week commencing from the 7th instant Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee have fixed the following programme:—

DAILY PRAYER

From Tuesday the 7th instant to Monday the 13th August 1934, a congregational prayer will be held daily at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Khadi Bhandar, Station Road.

SACRIFICIAL SPINNING

The residents of Santacruz are requested to spin a hank of yarn, i.e, 840 yards and deliver it at Khadi Bhandar. The stock of yarn thus collected will be woven and the cloth will be distributed among the poor Harijans. Men, women and children are earnestly invited to do this sacrificial spinning and help the poor Harijans.

It is reported from Toungoo (Burma) that four prisoners with shackles on, serving various terms of imprisonment in the Toungoo Jail while working in a stone quarry on Thandaung Road, made a bid for freedom. A detachment of warders followed the escaped prisoners, and succeeded in capturing two of them, while two others are still at large—A.P.

S.I. EDUCATION SOCIETY

In aid of the South Indian Education Society, Gayaka Sikhamani Muthiah Bhagavatar Palace Vidwan of Mysore Durbar will give a series of four Hari-Kathas. The first of the series is "Kousalya Vivaham" and begins on Saturday, August 4, at 5 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

The CAPITOL.
To-day & To-morrow
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

He Won A Shiny Medal For Killing Men . . . And The Woman Who Made Him A Head Now Fought For His Burned Out Soul!

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KING KONG

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934

CONGRESS & THE AWARD

If there is still any doubt in the minds of Nationalists about the wisdom of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award or any misunderstanding about the precise interpretation of that resolution, that doubt or misunderstanding should be expelled by the clear and cogent statement issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-elect of the forthcoming session of the Congress. He makes it clear at the outset that the Working Committee's neutral position cannot be regarded as a tacit acquiescence in the Award any more than that it can be regarded as a tacit rejection. So far as the intrinsic merits or rather demerits of the Award are concerned, the Working Committee has unequivocally condemned the Award as quite unsatisfactory and open to serious objections from the purely nationalist point of view. But the pertinent question is what should be the attitude of the Congress claiming to represent the whole country and not any particular community. Rajendra Babu answers the question in the only way it can be logically answered. He says:

> "As representative of all communities, it does not propose to reject it, as representing one community, or if you will, all communities except one, any more than it proposes to accept it as representing one community."

It may be contended against this view that only the Muslims, who form a minority both in the country and the Congress, accept the Award, while the Hindus, who form a vast majority both in the country and the Congress, reject it. To this the answer is that the real problem is how the Congress is to satisfy an important and the largest minority in the country, especially because it is solemnly pledged to satisfy all the minorities. And surely it cannot satisfy this minority by actively opposing its wishes. As regards the small number of Muslims in the Congress, Rajen Babu effectively answers the objection by saying:

> "It is irrelevant whether there are many Mussalmans in the Congress or whether this decision satisfies them or not. Even if there was not a single Mussalman in it, it would still be its duty, perhaps more imperative, in their absence to represent their views also."

Resume Negotiations

An individual community can perhaps afford to be content with accepting or rejecting the Award. But the Congress, which is pledged to devise a communal solution acceptable to all communities, cannot be content with anything less than concentrating its best efforts on the active pursuit of such a solution. But are such efforts being made? Rajendra Babu rightly observes:

> "The Working Committee proposes to get rid of what it considers to be the weak link in the national chain by replacing it with something better and more satisfactory and in doing so, it proposes to follow the method of persuasion, propaganda and service and hopes to be able in due time, to replace the unsatisfactory and objectionable communal decision by an agreed settlement which will be equally acceptable to all."

We regret to have to remark on this—and that is our only regret with regard to the Working Committee's resolution on the Award—that the propaganda referred to above is conspicuous almost by its absence. Pledged to bring about an agreed solution, the Congress will have been false to its pledge if it remains content with the attitude of neutrality towards the Award. Without any further delay it should take active steps to resume negotiations on the communal problem, and no other item of the Congress programme should be allowed to prejudice this all-important duty.

No Compromise

The Congress, having arrived at a sound decision with regard to the Award, should now stand by it at all cost without making any unworthy compromise with those Congressmen like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, who want it to fight the Award. Mr. Rajagopalachari superfluously points out that Pandit Malaviya's intentions are excellent, namely, to persuade the Muslims to accept joint electorates as perfectly safe. Few will question the Pandit's intentions. But many have reason to believe that he has not chosen the right way to fulfil his object and to reassure the Muslims. He is also reported to be extremely anxious to present a united front against the White Paper. But his resignation from the Congress Parliamentary Board and his attempts to put up rival candidates against the Congress ones on the issue of the Award are likely to subordinate the main issue of the White Paper to one about a detail. It is said that at the conference of Nationalists that he proposes to convene shortly he will induce only staunch Congressmen to join his party. But few staunch Congressmen are likely to oppose the Congress and those who will be prepared to do so will in all probability give far more importance to the Award than to the White Paper. However, let us hope that Pandit Malaviya will do his best to reduce opposition to Congress to a minimum. In any case the Congress should scrupulously avoid any attempt to compromise its resolution on the Award.

Helpful Suggestions

The statement issued by the Ahmedabad Labour Association on the new Labour Bill of the Bombay Government should be very helpful to the latter in improving the Bill on sound lines, if they are at all prepared to appreciate the workmen's point of view. The Ahmedabad Association is well known as one of the soundest Trade Union organisations in the country and its views deserve to be carefully considered by a Government anxious to maintain industrial peace. After examining the Bill in a searching manner, the Association records its view that the measure is "very unsuitable and unsatisfactory in relation to the purpose which it is intended to serve." This view endorses that of recognised Labour leaders like Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, who have already exposed the many defects of the measure.

The Ahmedabad Association is not content with mere negative criticism. It offers a number of constructive suggestions which appear to us to be quite sound and practicable. It rightly points out that the Bill provides no basis for the settlement of differences on questions of policy such, for instances, as the adequacy of wages. The Association warns Government that unless a statutory agency for peace "is furnished with reliable guidance or support in tackling issues which cause acute differences, nothing of utility can result from the process of conciliation or from the ministrations of the Labour Officer." It accordingly asks Government first to appoint a Commission to make an exhaustive survey of the whole field of industrial peace, to fix reasonable standards of wages for different sections of the industry and to lay down similar standards in all other matters affecting the relations between the employers and the employed. The Government will do well to give serious consideration to the view point of the Ahmedabad Association as also of similar bodies in the Presidency.

Hitler's Modesty

Herr Hitler has been modest enough to declare that he will not assume the title of "Reich President" but wishes to be known as heretofore as Leader and Chancellor. In his letter to Dr. Frick, the Minister of Interior, he explains that "the greatness of the departed President has given to the title of the Reich President a unique meaning and it is indissolubly connected with President Hindenburg." This is, of course, a clever way of exploiting the memory of the dead hero. But the world will not be deceived by this tell-tale device. With the death of Hindenburg, the only moderating force, the last vestiges of the Weimar Constitution disappears. Hitler, of course, ostentatiously proclaims his wish that the functions of Reich President should be entrusted to him in conformity with the Constitution and with the sanction of the German people. But the Constitution is to be respected by permitting no rival candidates to stand and warning the newspapers not even to discuss the new law. And the obedient Press proclaims Hitler as the executive of Divine Will!

OCTOBER CONGRESS

Choice Before It

(BY "ANON.")

As I am writing this I have before me the resolution on the fundamental rights and economic changes passed by the Karachi Congress in 1931. This resolution, I understand, is still on the Statute Book of the Congress. But there is a great need for a definite ratification of this resolution at the forthcoming session. For even some responsible members of the A.I.C.C. seem to have forgotten its existence or they would not have treated the Congress Socialists with such hostility. After all what the Socialists want is to see that the policy enunciated in this resolution is carried to its logical conclusion. They have been accused of having indulged in loose talk about private property. The same, I recall, was said of the Congress when the Karachi resolution was passed, laying down, among other provisions of Swaraj constitution, "a living wage for workers, limited hours of work, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment," freedom of labour from serfdom, a maximum salary of Rs. 500 per month for Government servants, and control by the State of key industries and ownership of mineral resources. These economic changes were characterized as "revolutionary," "loose talk about private property" and "Soviet-inspired ideas of Jawaharlal." The Congress was indeed said to have turned Bolshie. It is now interesting to find some Congressmen (who had somehow swallowed the bitter pill of this resolution at that time) using the same terms for Congress Socialists.

Undemocratic

The Congress is a democratic organization and Congress Socialists (they have not yet been denied the status of membership) can legitimately try to convert others to their point of view. They feel that since the Gandhi-Irwin Pact certain elements have gained an influence in the Congress and its policy shows signs of reverting to the days when it was an association of well-to-do ano fashionable society and its activities were restricted to meeting once a year and passing resolutions respectfully urging on the Government the desirability of speeding up reforms. It is to counteract the growing influence of the forces of capitalists, constitutionalists and communalists, and to save the Congress from passing into their hands that the Congress Socialists have come into the field. And it certainly does not behove Congressmen who do not happen to agree with them to assume ownership of the Congress and to question the Socialists' right of entering the Congress. The Congress will lose its democratic character if the older Congressmen form a sort of oligarchy to dictate its policy.

Capitalists And Congress

Every one knows, though few care or dare to admit, that a group of capitalists interested themselves in the Congress because they were interested in the boycott of foreign goods movement. As a result of the boycott of foreign cloth they reaped good profits. The boycott movement which was primarily intended to help the Indian worker proved to be to his distinct disadvantage. The recent strikes in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Delhi are a clear indication of his plight. A capitalist would not be capitalist if he did not exploit the workers for his own advantage. The struggle between capital and labour has reached a critical stage and Congress must choose between the capitalists and the workers.

No Constructive Work

When the decision was taken that Congress would contest the forthcoming Assembly elections, it was admitted that legislatures could not help us to achieve Swaraj and, therefore, they would not be allowed to usurp all the attention of Congressmen. Most of the national energy, it was said, would be diverted towards the constructive programme of the Congress which was acknowledg-

(Continued on page .)

THE HOARE MENACE

The White Paper Is A Menace To All National Interests. India Will Accept Only A Self-Determined Constitution Framed By Constituent Assembly

By K. M. MUNSHI.

For the last six years India has passed through the throes of constitution-mongering and, if truth is to be told, the history of these four years is a graceless story of broken pledges and disappointed hopes.

At the end of the First Round Table Conference, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald eloquently stated, "I hope and I trust and I pray that by our labours together India will come to posssess the only thing which she now lacks to give her status of a dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilites and the cares, the burdens and the difficulties, but the pride and the honour of the responsible government." The hope, the trust and the prayer have been all belied.

Round Table Conferences talked. Sir Samuel Hoare and Winston Churchill acted. They altered the scheme foreshadowed by the First Round Table Conference beyond recognition. Many nominees of government who sat at Round Tables, proud of being styled the representatives of India, now shudder to think of the constitutional monster which they assisted in bringing forth. For the Hoare Scheme is a menace to all that India holds dear.

Under the proposed constitution India will have no real international status. Even the League of Nations, now struggling towards an inglorious end, can find no place for her. She will not be independent; her vote will be, as it has been, a second vote for the British Government.

Under the new scheme India cannot, in any conceivable future, form part of the British Commonwealth. The Statute of Westminster has created a partnership between Britain and her White Dominions. For India the doctrine of trusteeship will hold good; and, in the words of Lord Lytton, will continue 'to lead to much cant and hypocrisy.'

Mock Responsibility

The structural foundations of the Sankey scheme, framed at the First Round Table Conference, have been cleverly exploited to different ends. Indians—gullible Round Table Knights—gave up the cherished ambition of responsible government for British India only and accepted a federation with the Princes. By a formal political structure, they hoped to attain national solidarity for the whole country. Even Gandhiji, the inveterate optimist that he is, made it a corner-stone of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But these hopes soon vanished into nothingness. Once federation was conceded, centrifugal forces were liberated and national strength undermined in the proposed scheme. It was seen to that no Motilal Nehru could dominate the Federal Assembly or effectively voice national aspirations in them in future. Responsibility was made conditional on Federation; and, now, the responsibility is to be shared and controlled by the autocratic Indian chiefs, acting under the inspiration of the Paramount Power. Responsibility is to be given only if it is not responsibility at all.

The Federal Government, executive and judicial, will directly or indirectly be controlled by the British. Whatever may be the measure of ostensible responsibility transferred, it is to be ultimately guided and controlled by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, by virtue of Paramountcy, or discretion expressly vested, or, special responsibility. His is the only responsibility, permanent and unalterable, overshadowing every bit of popular responsibility.

If the Hoare menace becomes a reality, India will never, never, become the home of a nation. The federal laws will not operate upon citizens of British India and States alike. There will be no uniformity of fundamental rights. And all effective transfer of power will be frustrated by communal bloc by reactionary princes, by the Governor-General and the Governor.

Neither Fish Nor Fowl

The scheme, again, is cast-iron. It can never grow wide enough to satisfy Indian aspirations. A petty princeling can hold up a change in the constitution for ever even if every popular representative wanted it. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru once thought that unless he accepted Federation he would never be able to secure the transfer of the army to popular control. Now that he has secured a Federation, he can never get the army till every prince agrees to it, and no prince will ever agree unless the Secretary of State commands. The Federation, accepted as a means to an

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

AN ODIOUS LAW

At a time when Government are arming themselves with more and yet more weapons to deal with political discontent, it is hardly likely they would consent to forego such a handy weapon as the Bengal Regulation of 1818. Their opposition to Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to repeal the Regulation was a foregone conclusion. And though that Regulation is an unmitigated evil and the Repressive Laws Committee which included some officials unanimously condemned the measure not very long ago, Government now cling to it because they find it so helpful in incarcerating men without a trial. It is much to be doubted whether the present Assembly will pass the Bill against Government opposition. The people's hope is only in getting the odious Regulation and other similar repressive Laws repealed in the next Assembly with the help of a Congress majority.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION

While the League of Nations unions formed in various parts of the world to foster peace and goodwill among nations, continue to dilate on the imperative need of such peace and goodwill, the League itself subsists in a condition of suspended animation. Even more than the withdrawals from the League of Germany and Japan, the failure, first, of the London Economic Conference and then of the Disarmament Conference, has had most disastrous effect on the prestige of the League in the eyes of the world. The failure of the Economic Conference has been followed by a world-wide war of tariffs, which threatens the peace of the world in a measure hardly less ominous than the race for aerial armaments which has followed in the wake of the failure of the Disarmament talks. But this is not the full measure of the trouble in store for the nations pining for peace.

NAVAL ARMAMENT RIVALRY

Baulked in their half-hearted attempts to arrest the wars of tariffs and aerial armaments, statesmen of the Great Powers are feverishly turning attention to the problem of naval armaments. But here too failure seems to be writ large on their efforts, because of their ill-disguised suspicions of one another and the greed for power of their Governments. Great Britain, which once possessed a navy which was stronger than the combined navies of the rest of the world, but which is now content with a navy which is merely "second to none," is alarmed at the steadily growing naval strength of the United States which threatens to out-match her in the near future. She has, therefore, embarked on a new programme of indefinite naval construction. The United States, too, according to the latest declaration of her Naval Secretary, is determined to have a navy "second to none in the world," which means that both she and Great Britain are bent upon running a neck-to-neck race in these armaments, regardless of all consequences, including cost. At the same time, the U. S. Secretary is frank enough to tell the world that his country will not agree to an equal status being conceded to Japan. And he expects Japan to put up with such dictation meekly! Could anything show more glaringly the rotten state of present diplomacy? The London correspondent of the United Press tells us that "experts" have predicted that unless the naval conference next year is successful, the world will witness "one of the greatest naval-building races in history on the part of the Great Powers." Our only comment on this is that it does not need "experts" to foretell such an obvious consummation.

'IMPERIAL' PRESS CONFERENCE

We learn from the English newspapers received by this week's mail that the fifth session of the Imperial Press Conference will be held in South Africa next winter. the invitation having come from the South African section of the Empire Press Union. We are not aware of any invitations being received by the Indian Press. The past sessions of the Conference have not been of the least help to the Indian Press in getting rid of the heavy shackles with which its freedom has been restricted by the Powers-that-be. Whatever protests self-appointed Indian "delegates" to the Conference might have made have been a cry in the widerness. It must have been plain to these delegates from the very beginning that India was in the Conference more on sufferance than on a basis of perfect equality. The complaints of her delegates evoked merely lip-deep sympathies, if not actual contempt, from fellow-delegates of the free-born Press of the Empire. We do not think that till India is politically free any self-elected delegates can play any really dignified and useful part at any Imperial Press Conference.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Constituent Assembly

This right of self-determination is now being claimed by the Indian National Congress and therefore the idea of a Constituent Assembly has come to the forefront. Small nations and sub-nations of Europe claimed it after the Great War and got it too. Why not then India claim her Constituent Assembly and her right to self-determination? India, which has participated in the Great War and fought side by side with the victors and which was made an original member of the League of Nations, cannot be lull'ed any longer to sleep and accept any constitution which the British Government might choose to thrust upon her. India as an original member of the League of Nations claims the right to determine her own constitution. The talk of rejection or acceptance of the Communal Award has therefore no meaning. Communal Award is only a side issue. The Congress is out to reject the very claim of the British Government to thrust a constitution on India. —"New Orissa."

Words

Speaking at Edinburgh, Lord Willingdon pointed out that India was changing "very fast," and that the only way in which she may prove to be a source of strength and security to the Commonwealth of British nations is to deal with aspirations of India "in a spirit of real sympathy and friendship." This is not, of course, the first time that a responsible British statesman has sought to impress on his countrymen the need of satisfying India's legitimate aspirations. But have the wise words of a fairly large number of British statesmen made any abiding impression on their countrymen? The bulk of the British public still seem to suffer from the illusion that India was won by the sword and can be maintained only by the sword. India has been long treated to fine phrases and noble sentiments by exalted personages, and it was high time that she got some more tangible proof of England's sympathy than the White Paper brand Swaraj.—"Advance."

Trumpet Blast

The Congress Working Committee is clearing the decks for action. The official election manifesto issued from Benares comes as a trumpet-blast to the nation to wake up and to rally to the flag of the Independence Struggle. Those who have been cherishing the illusion that the Congress is physically and morally dead will receive the shock of their lives. The Congress is the most formidable, and the most comprehensive institutional expression of the Indian Will-to-be-Free; it is determined to carry on the struggle which, in spite of the many and frequent ups and downs can have only one result in the end—Complete Independence.—"Swarajya."

A solicitor's wife has been fined £2 at Cambridge for using her husband's car without his consent. There must be a limit to the liberties which these self-enfranchised suffragettes take!

* * * *

"Soviet Begins Era of Profit:" "Wasteful Methods Being Scrapped."—Headines in a local Anglo-Indian contemporary.

Evidence of another rank heresy on the part of he Bolshies, no doubt, if you accept the "Times of India's" version of the Gospel of Lenin.

* * * *

Ever since India's "representatives" at Ottawa "sold the pass," she is being taught new and ever new lessons in political economy by her masters. The latest is framed by the new Finance Member—that the customs duties are for the protection of her industries and the excise duties are meant to enrich her depleted coffers.

* * * *

You may rub your eyes, with all your antiquated notions of political economy gathered from Adam Smith, but as the dead poet laureate told you:

"The old order changeth,
Yielding place to new
And God fulfils Himself in many way."

Can you have more convincing evidence of God's new ways than that made manifest under the aegis of Sir Samuel Hoare?

* * * *

"Britain must choose between political power and trade in India. Let her give up the one and she keeps the other. Let her cling to both and she looses both."

Thus Sir Chimanlal Setalvad now holidaying in Britain.

* * * *

Teaching Granny to suck eggs! She knows a thing or two. She knows but too well that political power and trade are two Siamese twins, which live or die together.

* * * *

"Let her give up the one (political power) and she keep the other (trade)"—tells the Knight, but

"Who lives if England dies?
Who dies if England lives?"

Not her overseas trade, at any rate.

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal, of course, could not forget Gandhiji, even in his holidays. He told a London newspaper reporter that he believed Gandhiji to be "wholly responsible for awakening and solidarity of India"—

* * * *

—"But Gandhiji's mistake was in not allowing practical men to take charge." And yet Gandhiji was only one among the scores of "practical men" who attended the Second Round Table Conference and did not at all figure in the galaxy that shone round either the First or the Third Round Table Conference.

* * * *

He left the field completely clear to Sir Chimanlal and his host of stalwarts. And yet this exemplar of "practical" men thrusts the blame on other shoulders! Quite fair, isn't it?

* * * *

"What is wanted in dealing with India is speed and sincerity"— Sir Chimanlal again!

Speed, she has been having with a vengeance since the Ottawa coup and now that the fate of her nascent steel industry is sealed—like so many others, large and small—you have only to ask what next, to be sure to get it—in the eye, if you like.

* * * *

As for "sincerity" why! haven't there been bucketfuls of it from that incarnation of sincerity enthroned at Whitehall and also from the lesser—but only a little lesser—gods in Simla?

* * * *

"Luminous and catholic intelligence. Takes world view on every question"—that is how the London reporter describes the beacon-light of Indian "Liberalism," and adds: "Always comes to England for holiday," hiding, no doubt, that beacon-light under a bushel, like all genuinely modest persons.

Hitler Will Not Assume Title Of Reich President

Out Of Respect To Hindenburg He Prefers To Be Known As Chancellor

HITLER AS LATE PRESIDENT'S "LIVING LEGACY"

Plebiscite Will Be Held On August 19 To Ascertain Wishes Of The People

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

Herr Hitler is not assuming the title Reich President, but wishes to be known as heretofore as Leader and Chancellor. The reason for this decision is made clear in a letter to Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior, in which Hitler says the greatness of the departed President has given the title of Reich President a unique meaning, and it is indissolubly connected with President von Hindenburg. Herr Hitler requests Dr. Frick to make arrangements a free and secret plebiscite. He further says that he wishes the functions of Reich President to be entrusted to him by the Cabinet in conformity with the Constitution and to receive the sanction of the German people.

The plebiscite which will be held in August 19 is a foregone success. It is certain that no rival candidates will be allowed to stand, and the newspapers have already been warned not to discuss the new law for or against. The newspapers proclaim Hitler as the Executive of the Divine Will, and President Hindenburg's living legacy.

With the old Field Marshal's restraining influence removed, Hitler appears in a position to carry Nazi ideals to any length that he desires. Actually, however, the Reichswehr will act as a powerful brake, so also the industrialists of the right wing group headed by Herr von Papen.

It is now practically certain that a gigantic demonstration in honour of Hindenburg will be held on Monday evening at the Tannenberg Monument, 15 miles from Neudeck. The body of a coffin will be placed in the square inside the four walls of the huge monument.

Hitler will deliver the funeral oration over it, after which detachments of military and S.S. troopers of the Brown Army will file past while a salute of guns are fired. A torchlight procession of thousands of Storm Troopers will conclude the demonstration.

The body will then be conveyed again to Neudeck for a quiet and simple burial in the family cemetery.—Reuter's Extra Special.

KING'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following telegram has been sent by King George to Colonel Osker Von Hindenburg:—"I have learned with profound regret of the death of your distinguished father Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, President of the Reich, whose high qualities both as a soldier and statesman will assure him an honoured place in your country.

I offer you my sincere condolences on the great loss which you have sustained."

King George is at present at Cowes, and his telegram was despatched from the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert.

In the unavoidable absence of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. J. B. Minck, called on the German Ambassador in London to express Sir John Simon's condolences on the President's death. The British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps, who has been on leave in England, is returning to Germany this afternoon and will represent the King at the President's funeral.

PRESS TRIBUTES.

English Newspapers to-day publish long obituaries of the late Marshall and pay tributes to him as a stalwart and patriotic figure, who has always commanded the respect of the British Nation.

A decree issued in Berlin this morning provides that office of the President shall be united with that of the Chancellor.—B.O.W.

FUNERAL OF HINDENBURG ON AUGUST 7

Hitler Will Deliver Oration At Tannenberg Monument

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

The Reichstag will be convened at noon on August 6 for a memorial meeting at which the Herr Hitler will speak. It is officially announced that the funeral of Field Marshal von Hindenburg will take place at the Tannenberg National Monument at 11 a.m. on Aug. 7.

Hitler will deliver the oration.

Members of the Reichswehr have taken the oath of allegiance to Hitler.

FORTNIGHT'S MOURNING

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

General Hess has ordered a fortnight's mourning for the Black Guards, Storm Troops and all political organisations. Similarly all officers and officials are in mourning for a fortnight. Several Prussian regiments whereoff Hindenburg was a Colonel will mourn for four weeks.—Reuter.

FOUR SOLDIERS GUARD BODY

FREYSTADT, Aug. 2.

Four soldiers are guarding the the body of Hindenburg in the death room. Iying in bed, his features are composed and hands folded. Flickering candles are the only light in the closely darkened chamber. The body remains thus till to-morrow, when it will be placed in the coffin which also will have military guard until the funeral on the 7th August probably at Tannenberg.

It is expected that Herr Hitler, members of Government and high officers of the Reichswehr will take a final farewell tomorrow, but it is uncertain whether the general public will be permitted a last view of the body.

Hindenburg's family has requested that instead of flowers, money should be given to the poorest. Freystadt is so crowded in consequence of the death of Hindenburg that the Town Crier who is also the Mayor is advertising vocally for rooms to let for visitors.—Reuter.

TWO STRIKING COINCIDENCES

NEUDECK, August 2.

Two striking coincidences connected with Hindenburg's death are, firstly that it occurred on the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War and secondly that Hindenburg was precisely of the same age as his father, i.e., 86-3/4 years.

The castle at Neudeck is still barred to everybody.

A detachment of the Reichswehr is stationed all round the castle.

The Police fiercely check anyone attempting to approach the Castle and threaten journalists with arrest.

No information hitherto has been given out regarding the President's final hours and his last words.

Within a few minutes of his death telegraph and telephone lines were completely blocked by official messages. Fast-running cars are tearing hither and thither engaged evidently in serious sort of work.—Reuter.

ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

The Minister Defence announces that all officers and men in the Navy and Army have taken the oath allegiance to Herr Hitler as the supreme head of the defence forces.—Reuter.

HITLERITES AT IT STILL

Austrian Nazis Organise Boycott Of Italian Goods

VIENNA, August 3.

A week after the failure of their 'putsch' the Austrian disciples of Herr Hitler have resumed their anti-Government activities. They have organised a boycott of the Italian oranges, lemons and other Italian wares imported into Austria and are distributing terrorist leaflets proclaiming that the "terrorist Dollfuss found the death penalty, which every decent man pronounced for him," and glorifying the executed assassins Holzweber and Planetta as heroes.—Reuter's Special.

PATHETIC SCENE IN DEATH CHAMBER

Peasants And Labourers Moved To Tears

FREYSTADT, Aug. 3.

Dressed in full Field Marshal's uniform on Hindenburg's body to-day was placed in the coffin which is being borne in a gun-carriage on Monday to Tannenburg. The whole route of 25 miles will be lined with Nazi troops carrying torches. There was a moving scene in the death chamber when 150 servants peasants and labourers from estate filed slowly past the dead, most of them tearful, several sobbing unrestrainedly. The warrior lay on a large bed which gracefully filled the tiny room still clad in pyjmas, hands folded red-white flowers representing the German Colours placed in a line.

The Steel Helmeted Reichswehr captains who served at Tannenburg with drawn swords stood at each corner of the bed. After the tenants paid their last respects Oskar Hindenburg addressed them in the park and promised to look after them as his father did. The ex-Crown Prince will attend the funeral on behalf of the Ex-Kaiser.—Reuter's Special.

PLANETTA'S DEFENDER ARRESTED

VIENNA, Aug. 3.

Dr. Erich Fuehrer, who defended Otto Planetta, was arrested owing to his strong Nazi views expressed during the trial. Twenty-four year old Nazi Storm Troop leader, Eduard Honisch, an unemployed shop assistant was condemned to death by the summary court being found in possession of explosives but the sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude at the last moment.—Reuter's Special.

JAM SAHEB'S DEATH

Misstatements Corrected

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Maharajah of Nawanagar has cabled instructions to his London solicitor correcting the mis-statements circulated in England with reference to the late Jamsaheb, according to a letter in the "Times", wherein it is denied that the Jamsaheb was so deeply affected by the Chamber of Princes incident that he returned home from Delhi to die. Everything pointed to the contrary. After the meeting of the Chamber, the Jamsaheb had a lengthy and most cordial conversation with Lord Willingdon in which he discussed the plans for a Viceregal visit to the State in the near future. To the last the Jamsaheb regarded Lord Willingdon as a sincere friend of himself and the State—a feeling which is entertained to the fullest extent by the present ruler.—Reuter.

GLONCESTERSHIRE v. AUSTRALIANS

Visitors Scores 308 Runs For 2 Wkts. And Declare

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Rain delayed until noon the start of the match between Gloucestershire and the Australians at Bristol. The tourists carried their score from 246 for two to 308 without further loss and declared at 1-5 p.m.

Gloucestershire at time of cabling had made seven for one wicket.

Three thousand spectators watched the game. The batsmen were cautious against the spinners of C. Parker and Goddard though later Kippax scored through fine cutting and cover-driving and McCabe through neat hits to the leg.

McCabe was at the wicket for 110 minutes, hitting five fours. Kippax's innings lasted 95 minutes and 16 of his runs came through boundary hits.

At tea interval Gloucestershire were 143 for 4. Hammond was bowled middlestump by Fleetwood Smith whom the batsman attempted to pull. Hammond's 61 which included 7 fours, took him 80 minutes. Playing bright, confident innings Hammond hit Grimmett thrice to the off boundary in one over and twice to the leg-boundary in next over.

The match ended in a draw.

After tea, the remaining six Gloucestershire wickets fell for an addition of 41 runs only, the Home-team being all out for 184 runs. Wall, who pulled his thigh muscle, is resting till the final Test.

AUSTRALIANS — 1ST INNINGS.

Ponsford c Hammond, b C. Parker	54
Woodfull c Lyon, b C. Parker	131
McCabe (not out)	61
Kippax (not out)	51
Extras	12
Total (for 2 declared)	306

GLOUCESTERS — 1ST INNINGS.

Barnett c Darling, b Ebeling	1
G. Parker c Darling, b Fleetwood-Smith	33
Hammond b Fleetwood-Smith	61
Lyon b Darling	6
Sinfield b Fleetwood-Smith	17
Allen c Ebeling, b Fleetwood-Smith	24
Page b Fleetwood-Smith	14
Neale b Fleetwood-Smith	0
C. Parker b McCabe	0
Goddard c and b F.-wood-Smith	4
Hopkins (not out)	0
Extras	24
Total	184

A drowning tragedy occurred near Gudivada last night. Members of a wealthy family were proceeding in a bullock cart to attend a drama when the bullock suddenly drew the cart straight into a canal which was in floods throwing the occupant into the water. All were rescued except a woman who disappeared in the current.—A.P.

NOT OF JEWISH ORIGIN

Simon Says He Is Ordinary Briton Of Aryan Stock

LONDON, August 3.

Sir John Simon has written to a correspondent denying the statements industriously spread at Home and abroad that he was Jew and as such, his ancestry powerfully influenced the National Government's policy, since the time he became the Foreign Secretary.

Sir John Simon says that he is an ordinary Briton of Aryan stock with no Jewish admixture whatever. At the same time he expresses the hope that the denial would not be distorted into some sympathy with anti-Semitism, which he considers as un-English and which he utterly condemns.—Reuter's Special.

PERRY ENGAGED TO FILM ACTRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 3.

Tennis champion Perry is engaged to the stage-film actress, Mary Lawson. The wedding is expected when Perry returns from his American and Australian tours.

OCTOBER CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6.)

ed to be infinitely more important than election work. But what constructive work are we doing to-day? All fields of national activity—communal unity, village uplift and organization, and political education of the masses have been deserted and with Gandhiji on his Harijan tour every one else is running after Assembly seats.

The coming session of the Congress at Bombay will be a trial of strength. Efforts will be made to check the Congress from boldly declaring itself for a Socialist programme, but it will be the attitude of the old veteran Congressmen like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel which will decide the issue. It is to be hoped that they will shake off their prejudice against the Socialists which is only based on a misunderstanding of their creed, and lend them their support.

That the Indian National Congress is at present the premier political organization of the country is an established fact. But this too cannot be denied that the Congress has come now at the parting of ways. And if it chooses the path of compromise and goes back on its declared creed of complete political and economic independence, then it is sure to lose the sympathy and the support of youth and the masses. Let it beware.

Despite the influence of the approaching public holiday which usually produces dull conditions, the stock carkets are showing unusual wuoyancy. Practically all departments show an unexpectedly good tone, and to-night they left off with a firm appearance.

Securities Act Hampers Flow Of Capital In America

Drastic Modifications Needed To Aid Recovery Campaign Which Is Retarded

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

The designers of the United States recovery campaign are faced by many complex problems, one of the most intractable of which concerns the contribution of the capital market to economic recovery, says the monthly review of the Midland Bank. After pointing out the wide fluctuations in the flow of new capital to America, the review adds notwithstanding the recovery and consolidation so far achieved, and the more hopeful outlook, new capital for industrial and general business purposes has been raised in almost negligible quantities. The burden of the Securities Act, with its heavy penalties and liabilities, is the reason generally advanced for the failure of the investment machinery. The other factors are, legislation divorcing the investment business from the operations of commercial banking, and the lagacy of over-indebtedness and over-capitalisation incurred by America's economic structure during the boom years.

Government borrowing for housing, or drastic modifications in the Securities Act alone seem likely to reanimate the flow of capital.

The review concludes whatever inconveniences result from the operation of the Act, it may perhaps contribute to more order and a steadier flow of investment in the long run, thereby checking wide fluctuations in the movements of new capital, which has been one of the dominant causes of the painful variability of American economic life.

SILVER CERTIFICATES IN AMERICA

Being Turned Out As Fast As They Can Be Printed

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

In reply to demand from Senator Thomas for the immediate issue of new currency based on the Government's recent purchases of silver, Mr. H. S. Morgenthau states that silver certificates are being turned out as fast as engraving and printing facilities permit.

He says already 24,444,000 dollars worth of such certificates have been printed, and they are being issued at least for the present on a basis of the cost price of silver, namely 24,444,000 dollars.

2,000 Volunteers For Congress Session

Brisk Enrolment At Different Centres In City

WOMEN'S LIST CLOSED

(Through the Publicity Bureau).

The following communique has been issued from the Office of the G.O.C. of the Congress Reception Committee Volunteers:—

It has been decided to recruit 2,000 volunteers in connection with the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. Already the number of lady volunteers has come up to the full prescribed number and the enrolment of men volunteers is proceeding briskly every day.

The G.O.C. has appointed the following persons to act as Recruiting Officers in the Ward shown against their names:—

Chief Recruiting Officer:
V. R. Modak.

'A' WARD

1 Ambalal Talakchand
2 Sardar Thaman Singh
3 Sjt. N. Karbhari
4 Haridas Bhatia
5 H N Bhavsar

'B' WARD

1 Narbhairam Popat
2 Dhirajlal Bhatt
3 Hatim L. Darbar
4 Kassamally Mohomedally

'C' WARD

1 Gajendra Sharmen
2 Manilal Shetn
3 Bhagwandas Gandhi
4 Bhavanbhai Jinabhai
5 Ambaram Aditram

'D' WARD

1 R R Sawant
2 Manek Gandhi
3 Gulab Shroff
4 G G Mehta
5 Ratilal Shah
6 Rajendra Shah

'E' WARD

1 R K Achrekar

'F' WARD

1 Venkateswar Iyer
2 Pandit Keshavdeo Sharma
3 Athle

'G' WARD

1 T R Naravne

Volunteers are also enrolled at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, every day, between 5 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.

A further list of names of Recruiting Officers will be issued later.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

(Through the Publicity Bureau)

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as Members of the Congress Reception Committee:

Sjt. Harilal Karsondas
Sjt. Ratilal G. Parekh
Mrs. Tarabehn Chandulal
Sjt. Somabhai V. Patel
Sjkt. Chhotabhai M. Patel
Sjt. Chimanlal N. Shroff ff
Sjt. Maganbhai T. Patel
Sjt. Ravjeebhai Patel
Sjt. Narsinbhai P. Desai
Sjt. Somabhai Hirachand
Sjt. Ranchorji H. Desai
Sjt. Rasik S. Vakil
Sjt. Amraj Sampatraj
Sjt. Maganlal Popatlal
Sjt. Haridas Morarji
Sjt. C J Maharaj
Sjt. Bagwandas Jivraj Nensey
Sjt. Jamnadas Goguldas Nansey
Sjt. Kantilal Lallobhai Jariwalla
Sjt. Purshotam Mulji Kapadia
Sjt. N. M. Shah
Sjt. Ishwarlal H. Gheewalla
Sjt. Chaturbhuj Kalyanji
Sjt. Monnudin Harris
Stj. N V Nakhva

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of The Sub-Committees At The Congress House

TO-DAY

Lighting & Broadcasting Sub-Committee: 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Pandal & Delegates Camp Construction Sub-Committee: 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Publicity & Propaganda Sub-Committee: 6 p.m. (S.T.)

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS

All the volunteers, who were trained at the Matunga Training Camp at Napoo Hall in 1930 are requested to meet Mr. A. S. E. Iyer at Room No. 105, Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, at 4 p.m. on Sunday 5th Aug. to discuss the question of helping the Volunteer Organisation of the Reception Committee, at the forthcoming session of the Congress in Bombay.

Nagpur.—The extreme virulence of cholera which is at present raging in the city is evidenced by the fact that it has been found necessary to arm the health officers with special powers to combat the epidemic.—A.P.

OPERATION TABLE TRAGEDY

Woman Dies Of Heart Failure Under Chloroform: Coroner's Jury's Strong Remarks

Death due to heart-failure under anaesthesia for delivery, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Friday at the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Rupla Prashon, an Indian Christian (23), who died on the operation table at the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital at 4-30 a.m. on July 31.

The Jury added the following rider.

"While we have no fault to find with any of the three doctors, who were attending to the case, we feel bound to register our opinion that in cases of this kind, the doctor who administers anaestheisa ought to be a person of considerable experience and even the surgeon, who uses the forceps, though under supervision, ought to be a person of sufficiently long experience."

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE

Mr. James Gershon, Manager of the Service Station of the Burmah Shell Co., at Delisle Road, giving evidence before the Coroner stated that his wife was a nurse in the Infant Welfare Society. She was in advanced state of pregnancy, and on July 30, she was removed to the Labour Ward of the Infant Welfare Society Centre. At about 2-30 a.m. the next day, he removed her to the labour Ward of the Naoroji Wadia Maternity Hospital at her own desire. She was taken into the operation theatre, and the witness remained downstairs. At about 4-30 a.m. he was informed that his wife had died.

Witness further stated that he had no complaint to make against the Hospital authorities or any of the nurses. He added "I am satisfied that the doctors did their best for my wife."

Dr. Y N. Ajinkya, M. B. B. S., the Resident Accoucher of the Wadia Hospital in his evidence stated that he passed the M. B. B. S., in January 1933 and worked as Gynaec House Surgeon in the K. E. M. Hospital for six months. He joined the Wadia Hospital three months ago, and since then, had attended five cases where forceps had to be used. On July 31, Mrs. Rupla was brought into the Hospital and the witness examined her and found that hers was a difficult case of labour regarding delivery by forceps under anaesthesia. The witness sent for Dr. Kapadia, who also examined the patient and found her heart and lungs fit for anaesthesia. 19 c. c. of chloroform were administered and within fifteen minutes the patient came under its influence. The witness applied forceps, and within 3 minutes, he stopped it, because the patient turned blue. Anaehesia and the operation were stopped immediately, and the doctors tried to revive the patient. At a certain moment, the patient showed signs of revival, but suddenly her pulse stopped and no heart beats were heard. She died of heart failure.

Replying to Major Mehta the witness stated that he applied the forceps in the usual manner, and stated that he had seen forceps in use. At the time, he was working, Dr. Patharker, the Senior Resident Medical Officer was supervising the operation.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia, M. B. B. S., Labour Ward Demonstrator and anaesthesiac in the Wadia Hospital stated that he had five months experience as an anaesthesiac. He had 50 to 60 cases where anaesthesia had been administered. He corroborated the previous witness's statements, and said that when it was found that the patient was sinking, the doctors gave her cordioc massage, artificial respiration and intra-cordiac injection of adrenelia to revive her but failed.

After the evidence, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of heart failure.

Ranji And The "Morning Post"

A CALUMNY REFUTED

Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the Nawanagar Durbar has been drawn to an article reproduced from the "Morning Post" in your paper of the 30th July; and I am directed to issue the following statement with reference to it:—

The whole 'despatch' that is said to have appeared in the "Morning Post" is unauthorised, incorrect, misconceived and in bad taste. His late Highness, after the Chamber meetings were over, in the ordinary course, proceeded direct from Delhi to Jamnagar. He never visited any place or person 'en route,' as alleged in the 'despatch'; nor did he visit or send for any person after his arrival in Jamnagar, except his sister, whom he always used to visit every time he returned from outside. He never prepared any room; nor did he order for the removal of any furniture from his room. No bath was prepared —for he had fever ever since he returned to Jamnagar—nor was Ganges water sent for. It is true His late Highness was very fond of Ganges water and used to bring it with him on every possible occasion; and he brought it with him on this occasion also, as usual. His room has been even now left as it was on the day of his passing away. His late Highness never looked upon the Viceroy's interruption in the Chamber as anything personal, for their friendship was so close and intimate and of such long-standing, and after the meeting in the Chamber, he had a very free, frank and heart-to-heart talk with Lord Willingdon before his departure which was very satisfactory.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib feels that it is merely calumny to suggest that the death of his beloved uncle was a "consequence"; for everybody who has any knowledge of the events that followed also knows that it was only a strange "coincidence."

His late Highness and also His present Highness always regarded and do regard Lord Willingdon as a great and sincere friend not only personally, but also of the Nawanagar State. I remain.—Yours etc.,

S.V.S. IYER,
for the Personal Assistant
to His Highness.

The Palace,
Jamnagar, Aug. 1.

Meat-eating

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the enquiry of Mr. B.N. Kapoor published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 25th July to the effect whether Shri Rama, Sita and Lakshman partook of meat while residing in the forest of Dandaka, and whether there are any references in Ramayana or in Valmiki, which lead to describe them as meat-eaters, I am obliged to reply in the affirmative with reluctance. Any student of Valmiki can easily find several stanzas describing them as such. The following are only a few of those references:—

Valmiki Ramayana, Ayodhya Khanda, Chapter 96, Stanzas 1—2. Kumbakonam Edn. (1905), Page 206:—"After having shown Sita several places on the (Chitrakuta) Hill Rama sat down with her on a level ground, entertaining her with meat, saying 'This is sweet, this is delicious and this is well-roasted in fire.' So saying the high-souled Raghava remained with Sita."

Again in the same Valmiki Ramayana, Ayodhya Khanda, Chapter 52, Stanza 105, the following can be read:—"Those two (meaning Shri Rama and Lakshmana) having killed there four great dear, pig, etc., brought their flesh with a desire to eat, so on, and went to a suitable place in the forest for their night lodging."

There is no use denying the facts or twisting the texts with a view to interpret them differently. During Hanuman's interview with Sita in Ashoka Van, he says that Shri Rama ever since his separation from her does not eat meat nor drink wine.—Yours etc.,

THUPPIL RAGHAVACHAR.
Thulasi Thotam,
Bangalore City.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The term 'vegetarianism' is a misnomer, in so far as the Hindu vegetarians use milk and dairy products, and non-Hindu vegetarians use eggs as well. The Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society has two classes of members, one using eggs, the other not using eggs; and it is not on principle that some members abstain from eggs; but owing to dislike. Whether the reader believes or smiles at what I say, I say it with conviction and from personal experience that non-vegetarians, who use eggs, acquire distaste for eggs in the course of time, which makes them give up eggs. I continued to use eggs in spite of growing distaste, because my dear mother feared my death if I ceased to eat eggs. In consideration of her feeling and anxiety, her solicitation and scolding, I continued using eggs during her life-time; but nausea supervened and increased and eventually I had a sensation of vomiting every time I put a morsel of egg in my mouth which made me throw it out. In my advice to would-be vegetarians, I advise them, not only to begin by 'slowly' reducing meat, but also to take care not to abstain from eggs, 'until' they have a distaste for them.

Although anti-vegetarians know full well that the term 'vegetarianism' is a misnomer, and that Hindu vegetarianism allows milk, and English vegetarianism allows eggs as well, they make their capital out of that name, for the sake of fun, if not for the sake of argument. And to make the fun more funny they declare that no eminent doctor upholds vegetarianism. My letter would become too long for insertion, if I were to include in it the names of all doctors known to me who uphold vegetarianism but one name alone, equipped as it is with facts, figures and argument, will carry weight with people not pledged to anti-vegetarianism. I mean the author of the memorable epoch-making work, entitled "Uric Acid and Causation of Diseases"—Dr. Alexander Haig, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. It is not the theory of non-butchery, but the fact or meat containing more than six grains of uric acid to the pound, and uric acid occasioning a host of diseases that makes his advice to abstain from meat reasonable and irresistible. Eggs, milk, wheat-bread (white), rice, cabbage, cauliflower and several other articles of non-flesh food are entirely free from uric acid, and can, therefore, be included in non-uric dietery. Peas, beans and several other articles of vegetarian dietery 'contain' uric acid, and vegetarians use them freely. That is how and why vegetarians also suffer from gout, and other uric acid diseases. I was informed by a friend, yesterday, that Soya beans, which are strongly recommended by Prof. D. D. Kanga of Gujarat College, are free from uric acid.

To steer clear of quarrelling about names I use the Gujarati word "Dudh-an-fal-shak", which means "Milk-cereals-fruits-vegetables" for the English term "Vegetarianism." By an irony of fate, the founder of Parsi vegetarianism (Byramji Pande) lived mainly on "shak", and ate vegetables in such large quantities, to get sufficient nitrogen to sustain him, that he suffered from dilatation of the stomach. It is not "vegetarianism" as such, but the wrong understanding of it, by some people, that makes it detrimental to their health and strength.

"There is nothing good or bad,
But thinking makes it so."

J. K. DAJI, L.M. & S.
Hill Road, Bandra.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Recently your valuable daily has been allowing much precious space to the subject of vegetarianism and meat-eating. The votaries of vegetarian diet stupidly think that meat-eaters are carnivorous creatures and worse still their writing exhibits that meat-eaters live only on meat and nothing but meat. Advocates of meat-eating so far have failed to point out to their adversaries the fact that meat forms only a minor portion of man's daily food, in most of the civilized countries of the world. It is admitted by expert dieters as well as by competent medical men that mixed diet is the best for health and proper growth of the body. In spite of this, if there be still some cranks of vegetarian diet they would do well to ask at least their family physician or other physicians, if they cannot have access to any dieter whether mixed diet is not the best diet. Often the physicians have to prescribe certain patent medicines, usually extracts of animal fats, to their vegetarian patients and the patients do partake freely of such medicines being quite aware of their composition. Hence, what is required is a mixed diet if human beings should have healthy and well developed bodies which would ensure a sound mind in a healthy body.—Yours, etc.

S. S. SHETTY.

STEEL BILL FOR SELECT-COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1)

what earnestness do you still come forward and say that this is protection to the Indian industry? Let us be fair. The Finance member hinted at political calamity if this was not given to the British manufacturer. I can even appreciate that argument, but then don't come and call this a protective measure. And you come forward and justify this as necessary in the interests of agriculturists. What do you know of the condition of the agriculturists? We have been memorialising and petitioning, begging and praying for some action to protect the agriculturists from the menace of the dumping of rice from Siam and Indo-China and no action has been taken these eight months and everytime Mr Bajpai merely says that the matter is under negotiation. If really you are so full of heart and sympathy for the Indian agriculturists why don't you allow the import of galvanised sheets at the same level price and why impose an additional Rs. 40 on Continental ones?"

"A FLEABITE"

Mr. Mudaliar also referred to the case of pig iron and was surprised that Sir Joseph Bhore's statement was received with cheers when as a matter of fact it gave only one rupee per ton to Indian pig iron which was a fleabite.

UNDERCUTTING INDIA.

Continuing Mr. Mudaliar asked the House to read the piteous representations made by firms. A European firm working in India was as much entitled to protection as an Indian firm, but here was a case of the so called rationalised industry of England which undercut firms in India. They had taken away orders for the Narbada Bridge and engineering firms in India were praying for orders for the Howrah Bridge works like which occurred only once in a lifetime. Had the Finance Member forgotten "Buy British" slogan placarded all over England?"

Sir James Grigg: That includes Empire goods.

Mr. Mudaliar: Yes, but what about the slogan of home consumption in the home markets? What we too want in India is home markets for home consumption. (Cheers).

Mr. Mudaliar said if the Tariff Board's proposals were accepted engineering firms in Calcutta would lose all their customers.

TATA SHARES.

The Steel Federation's undertaking given to the Tariff Board was not worth the paper it was written on and they, the Federation had admitted that in the matter of the Narbada Bridge British firms had been unfair. What India wanted was home market for home industries. Finally referring to the Finance Member's remarks about the Tata Ordinary shares, Mr. Mudaliar said that during the last ten years these yielded nothing by way of dividend.

Sir James Grigg: Does the Hon'ble Member deny that the shares had gone up in value compared with March last?

Mr. Mudaliar: I do not deny that there was a number of fools in this country (laughter). These ordinary shares had no return for the past ten yeahs and will have no return for the next ten years and Dr. Dalal can derive no consolation for his widows from the speech of the Finance Member (Laughter and applause).

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Joseph Bhore winding up the debate said that it was not necessary for him to reply in detail, as it was the general desire of the House that the Bill should go to a Select Committee. He said that he would particularly like to refer to the criticism of the personnel of the Tariff Board which he heard with feelings of pain and indignation, as it was a personal attack on two Indian members. Sir Joseph said that those two gentlemen could afford to ignore that criticism but those who indulged in that criticism overlooked the fact that it required greater courage and independence to sponsor what might be an unpopular decision.

As regards pig iron Sir Joseph Bhore warned again India pinning her faith to the Japanese market, for Japan was promoting her own industry and her last year's imports from India were only fifty per cent. of the previous years. And Britain which made pig iron herself allowed Indian pig iron free. If ever it was found that the British or continental imports affected the scheme of protection to Indian industry then Section Two of the Bill would be applied.

The motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee was passed without division.

The House adjourned to Monday.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AND INSULT

Hyderabad Magistrate Dismisses Complaint Against Sir Richard Trench

An interesting case came up for hearing in the Court of Major G. T. Fisher, Secretary to the Hon. the Resident and Justice of the Peace within the State of Hyderabad.

The case arose out of a complaint filed by Mr. Mahomed Ali Jeddy, late Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Hyderabad State against Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Chenevix Trench, Revenue and Police Member of the Hyderabad State, for defamation, insult and criminal intimidation.

The following are extracts from the judgment, against which the complainant, it is understood, is appealing to the Bombay High Court:—

"This complaint of defamation, insult and criminal intimidation punishable under sections 500, 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code was preferred before me as Justice of the Peace and Magistrate, First Class, for the Hyderabad State under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 1905-I, dated the 28th May 1884 and 319-D, dated the 16th January 1917, by one Mahomed Ali Jeddy on the 16th June 1934.

The accused is Sir Richard Trench, Revenue and Police Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, and the complainant is Mr. Mohammed Ali Jeddy, late Assistant Conservator of Forests of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

The facts as stated in the complaint and disclosed in the examination of the complainant were as follows:—

The complainant was an Assistant Conservator of Forests in H.E.H. the Nizam's Service. In 1923, the standing produce of some Forest Blocks were sold, in his opinion, at inadequate prices. On one occasion, it is said, that the sale of the produce of a certain forest block was sanctioned by Nawab Hamid Yar Jang Bahadur, the Inspector General of Forests, for a consideration of Rs. 18,000 to a certain contractor. Another Contractor is said to have objected to this and given an enhanced offer.

The complainant thereupon appears to have made a complaint of the mal-administration of his superior, the Inspector General of Forests, to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, accusing him of "unlawfully excising the State Reserves."

The complaint appears to have been sent direct to His Exalted Highness, and not through the regular departmental channels.

Enquiries however were made under the orders of Sir Richard Trench, the Revenue and Police Member, and it appears that in this particular case it was found that the value of the block was considerably more than the amount said to have been originally accepted by the Inspector General of Forests.

Sir Richard Trench was of opinion that there was nothing criminal disclosed in the action of the Inspector General of Forests.

SUSPENDED FROM SERVICE

This decision did not meet with the complainant's approval, and he appears to have pressed for further enquiries into the Forest Administration.

His departmental conduct resulted in his suspension in the first place for nine months under the orders of the Inspector General of Forests. This is said to have been extended later for a further period of two years under the orders of Sir Richard Trench, the Revenue and Police Member, against whom this complaint has been filed.

It appears that he was then reinstated apparently in April 1929. It is then said that he was advised to resign by the Revenue Secretary, acting under the instructions of Sir Richard Trench as Revenue Member, or in the alternative to present himself before a Medical Board. It seems that complaints against the complainant, which he says were unfounded, were then communicated to the Revenue Member by other Departments of the State as the result of which he was dismissed on the 8th September, 1931.

DISMISSAL.

The complainant then appealed against this order of dismissal:—

(1) To the President of the Council. This appeal was rejected and the order of dismissal upheld.

(2) To His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It is stated no answer was received to this.

(3) To His Excellency the Viceroy. The Government of India saw no reason to interfere.

After appealing to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the complainant made certain reports to a journalist, who apparently made enquiries from the officers of the State, to which they did not feel obliged to send any replies, and the complainant is said to have been warned in a letter written, it is stated by order of the accused against supplying false information to the journalist. The contents of this letter is said to have been defamatory of the complainant, and to have contained threats of harm and injury, in that he was warned that his conduct might entail forfeiture of pension.

SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS.

It is for this court to consider at this stage, if Sir Richard Trench's alleged actions amount to a 'prima facie' case under sections 500, 504, or 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The specific complaints made against his are:—

(1) That the accused, in order to support his subordinate, the Inspector-General of Forests, made incorrect and false allegations against the complainant.

The Gravamen of this charge, on examination of the complainant, consists in the fact that Sir Richard Trench is said to have agreed with his subordinate officers in thinking that the Inspector-General of Forests had not committed a criminal offence, which was not the opinion of the complainant.

(2) The accused did not obey the orders of H.E.H. the Nizam. This does not concern this court.

(3) The accused suspended the complainant. Suspension of a subordinate is a regular departmental action for which a departmental remedy exists, and was in this case fully availed of. It also has nothing to do with a court of law.

(4) That he was finally dismissed.

This also is entirely a departmental action.

(5) That a letter was written by order of the accused to the complainant containing allegations that he had made false information to a journalist, etc., and that this letter had passed through various clerks, and so constituted deliberate defamation.

The letter was not even signed by the accused, but by some third person "for" the Revenue Secretary.

It passed through the ordinary departmental offices, and nothing has been shown that it was unnecessarily or maliciously published to outsiders to defame the complainant.

(6) The letter also purported to contain a threat that his pension might be forfeited as the result of his complaint to a journalist.

It is possible that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government might consider an appeal to an outside journalist by one of their pensioners in a matter in which they had passed orders, objectionable and disloyal. Should they have taken such a view, and if it was communicated to the complainant, this cannot constitute any grounds for preferring a criminal complaint.

As regards the charge under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code in none of the allegations referred to above has any actual malice been alleged on the part of the accused towards the complainant, whose relations through out have been that of a departmental head with one of his official subordinates.

Even if the statements of the accused regarding the complainant were incorrect, they would fall within the purview of the 2nd, 7th, 9th, and 10th exceptions to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

As regards the charge under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, there is nothing even alleged that the accused, even if he did insult the complainant, intentionally or otherwise, did so, intending to provoke the complainant to cause a breach of the peace or commit any other offence.

As regards the charge under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, none of the ingredients constituting the offence of criminal intimidation as defined in Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code has even been alleged.

NO "PRIMA FACIE" EVIDENCE.

I, therefore, find no "prima facie" evidence whatever of any criminal offence committed by the accused, and accordingly dismiss the complaint under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In pronouncing this order I wish to place on record my opinion that there appears to be no provision in the law as it stands to protect a public servant, who is a European British subject, and who is not at the time of the complaint actually a servant of the Crown, from vexatious complaints of this nature, if they happen to be presented before a British Justice of the Peace.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Volunteers

The work of training the volunteers for the forthcoming session of the Congress has been taken in hand. One of the trained men has been put in charge of recruiting, as previously suggested in these columns. The training of women volunteers has been going on for the last week or more. Mrs. Perin Captain, Miss Safia Somji and their group of workers are striving to raise a thoroughly trained corps of women volunteers. Mr. Meherally, though still convalescing, has been working hard and giving instructions to his assistants regarding the opening of a Train-Camp on August 15. The Recruiting Officer is busy enrolling trained men for the Officers' Camp. Some of Mr. Meherally's assistants are in search of a suitable place for the Training Camp for fifteen days, which, according to the G. O. C., may be extended for a week more, if found necessary. Though late, the machinery has been set into motion and one hopes it gathers momentum soon, so that an efficient force may be ready by the middle of October.

"Kesari" Tilak Number

We have received a copy of the Special Number issued by 'Kesari" of Poona. The number is entitled as the "Commercial and Industrial Tilak Number." It is a mine of information about various industries in Maharashtra and is issued on the occasion of the fourteenth Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak. The articles deal with the economic position of Maharashtra, its population problem, agriculture, cotton and cloth trade, glass and enamel industry, chemical and drug industry, banking and insurance and film industry. The statistical information given in the articles adds to their usefulness.

The article on Khaddar in Maharashtra shows that the production of Khaddar in 1933 amounted to 7,01,346 yards valued at about Rs. 250,000. Mr. Walchand Hirachand in his article on the growth of sugar industry in Maharashtra discusses relevant questions connected with this industry which has been fast gaining ground in this country lately. Mr. Govind Mahadeo Marathe deals with the question of banking with a special reference to Maharashtra and surveys the growth and progress of the co-operative banks. Mr. Waman Govind Kale lays stress on the need for marketing agricultural produce. Mr. Vawan P. Varde points out the need for a special joint stock bank for Maharashtra. Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar shows that there is a great possibility of the development of the film industry in Maharashtra.

The number, which contains over 100 pages is priced at As. 8 only, which is a very moderate price.

Soya Beans

In regard to the queries as to where Soya Bean could be had and who could give information regarding its use, it should be noted that Soya Bean crop is extensively grown in China and Japan, where it is widely used as food in various ways. In Bombay, it could be had from Messrs. Nadirshaw Printer and Co. Esplanade Road, Agents for Godrej Soaps or Popular Pharmacy at Grant Road and several other grain dealers at Grant Road. There are certain grain dealers who are regularly advertising in the vernacular newspapers. But they would be all found at Grant Road Tram Terminus. Dr. H. V. Tilak, F R C S, Mantri House, French Bridge, Bombay, would give particulars regarding its use. Prof. D. D. Kanga, acting Principal of Gujerat College, has recently published a book entitled "Dietetics: Food and Rice" in which information will be had regarding Soya Bean and other foods.

INDIAN PEASANT LIVES LIFE OF SEMI-STARVATION

Staggering Figures Revealed In Madras Village Survey

MADRAS, August 1.

Once again, the chronic Poverty, the very low average Income and the appalling Miseries of the rural population have been brought to the forefront by the Rural Economic Enquiry conducted at Tiruvellore, a suburb of Madras.

ASTONISHING FACTS.

The enquiry reveals astonishing facts. Of the 250 family-budgets that were gathered, not a single one showed any expenditure upon education, amusements and recreation.

AVERAGE INCOME.

The average annual income for a field-labourer's family is computed to be anything between Rs. 25 and Rs. 60.

SEMI-STARVATION.

Nevertheless, the Enquiry reveals that most of the labourers lead a hand-to-mouth existence and, possibly, in many cases, a life of semi-starvation for about 6 months in the year.

MINIMUM WAGE.

The conclusion to which those who conducted the Enquiry come, is that nothing short of a minimum wage legislation would effect a lasting improvement in the economic condition of the labourers.

This survey has been rendered possible because of the initiative and foresight of Lt.-Col. J. R. D. Webb, I.M.S., former Director of Public Health with the Government of Madras, who inaugurated a Rural Development Scheme at Tiruvellore, a year ago, with the co-operation of some voluntary organisations, including the Rockfeller Foundation of America.

In pursuance of this scheme, an Economic Enquiry was started for the purpose of collecting the statistical data in that locality. For this purpose ten villages were selected near Tiruvellore, all of them being samples of all varieties of conditions obtaining in the development regions generally.

The actual survey was carried out by Mr. G. Gopal Rao, a former Research Student of the University of Madras, under the direction of Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics in the Madras University and with the co-operation of all the heads of departments of the Government of Madras connected with rural welfare and with the assistance of Local Bodies.

The following are extracts from the Report which has been forwarded to the Rockfeller Foundation of America:

The average annual income for a family of five members ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 according to the occupation, 50 per cent of the population coming nearer the lower margin.

Chronic poverty and insufficiency of income form the strongest barriers to rural development, for the removal of which all round improvement in public health, education, sanitation and industries become indispensable.

The problem of rural improvement resolves itself mainly into one of economic reconstruction for which the first step lies in eliminating existing wastes and enhancing production.

There is no one method which would be applied to all the villages, each village needing individual attention. Agricultural methods continue to be as of old and the ryots use very few improved varieties of implements or seeds. They view with disfavour new implements and methods as costly and unsuitable and universally agree to the evil after-effects of chemical manures believing that farm-yard manure is the best.

Over 50 per cent of the cattle are maintained more for the manure they provide than for work.

The uneconomic nature of agriculture is an almost insurmountable barrier to rural development. It may be asserted without any fear of constradiction that no substantial improvement in the economic life of the ryot could be effected without surmounting this barrier.

Regarding rural labour, the Report points out the bewildering varieties of wages paid to labourers and observes that even within the small area the wages paid, the method of payment, etc., vary from village to village, crop to crop and from season to season.
—United Press.

Millowners' Reply To Bakhale

Reiterates Standardisation Scheme Will Increase Average Wage Of Labour

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association writes:—

Mr. Bakhale in a somewhat elaborate statement published as a rejoinder to the estimate made by the Association of the extent of the cult in wages in various occupations of the minimum scales laid down by the Association were put in force persists in attempting to prove that the cuts in the wages of time and piece-workers would be very much greater than they would be in actual fact.

To prove his case, he uses palpably unsound mathematics. There is only one correct method of estimating the differences in the average wages in any particular occupation between 1926 and 1934, and that is to compare the average wage paid for that particular occupation in 1926 with the wage paid for that same occupation to-day.

FINDS FAULT IN BAKHALE'S FIGURES.

That was the method employed by the Association in making its estimate for the various classes of time and piece-workers named in the Association's recent press communique. The figures in that estimate were correct. The great mistake which Mr. Bakhale has made, and which has led him to erroneous conclusions is that he has added on to the percentage differences between the December 1933 wages and the minimum wage laid down in the schedules for each individial occupation a figure of 16.94 per cent which was estimated by the Labour Office to be percentage fall in the wages of "all workers." He would have been somewhat nearer the actual facts, if he had added on the percentage drop in earnings given on page 31 of the Departmental Enquiry Report for each individual occupation.

For example, instead of 16.94 per cent the figure to be added in the case of siders would have been 8.25 per cent, in the case of Tarwallas 12.22 per cent and in the case of Doffer Boys 10.34 per cent.

The result would have shown rather higher cuts than given in the Association's estimate for the reason that it is mathematically incorrect to add percentages together, when the percentages have been reckoned on different figures as will be apparent from the following example:

Wage in 1926 say Rs. 50.
Wage in December 1933 say Rs. 40 equal to Cut 20 per cent.
Wage in 1934 say Rs. 30, cut compared with December 1933 equal to 25 per cent.

On these figures, Mr. Bakhale would say that the total cut between July 1926 and 1934 was 20 per cent plus 25 per cent equal to 45 per cent. Whereas in fact, the actual cut between 1926 and 1934 would be from Rs. 50—Rs. 30, namely, 40 per cent.

In the occupations specified in Mr. Bakhale's article, the position, if all mills paid the minimum scales laid down in the Millowners' schedules, would be as under:

TIME-WORKERS

Occupations.	Average wages in July 1926 as per Labour Office Census.	Minimum wages laid down in Millowners' Association Schedule.	Percentage Cut.
Siders.	Men: Rs. 1- 0- 3	Rs. 0-13- 3	18.46 per cent.
Tarwallas.	Men: 0-15- 5	0-12- 6	18.92 per cent.
Doffer Boys	0-12- 1	0-10- 0	17.24 per cent.

PIECE-WORKERS

Occupations	Average wage in July 1926 (Labour Office (Census).	Dear Food Allowance in 1926	Minimum Dear Food Allowance according to Millowners' Assn.'s Schedule.	Percentage Cut.
Drawing Tenters	Rs. 1- 4- 8	80 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent
Slubbing Tenters	1- 6- 3	80 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent
Inter Tenters	1- 4- 6	80 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent
Roving Tenters	1- 3- 8	80 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent
Weavers (2 looms)	1-13- 4	80 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent
Grey Winders	0-11- 9	70 per cent	35 per cent	20.6 p.c.
Colour Winders	0-14-11	70 per cent	35 per cent	20.6 p.c.
Reelers	0-10-11	70 per cent	35 per cent	20.6 p.c.

WORKERS WILL GAIN?

The actual position will, as a matter of fact, be more favourable from the workers' point of view, inasmuch as in all rationalised occupations, the wages will be very considerably higher than those specified in the Millowners' schedules, and in addition, it is to be remembered that many mills will continue to pay wages higher than the minima specified in the Millowners' schedules for unrationalised occupations. These two factors will appreciably increase the average wage in all important occupations.

DAMAGES CLAIM TURNED DOWN

Breach Of Contract Alleged In Marriage That Did Not Come Off After Betrothal In 1910

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard on Friday the suit filed by Keshavlal Haribhai claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages from Khushaldas Purshottam for breach of contract of his marriage with the defendant's daughter.

The defendant's daughter Dhankarebai, according to the plaintiff, was betrothed to him in March 1910, according to the rules and usage of the "Mumbai Bhavsar Damasira" caste to which the parties belonged. At that time the girl was three years old and the plaintiff was 7 years old. In 1921, when the girl attained marriageable age, the plaintiff's father requested the defendant to celebrate the marriage, but the latter put it off on various pretexts, and ultimately refused to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff. The caste which was approached in this matter excommunicated the defendant in 1927. Thereafter, the plaintiff filed this suit, alleging that the defendant had committed breach of contract of marriage, and was therefore, liable in damages.

DEFENCE PLEA

The defendant stated that he was not liable to pay any damages. The plaintiff turned out to be a man of unsatisfactory habits, and was unfit to marry his daughter who was also unwilling to marry him. He was, therefore, justified in breaking off the engagement. Further, as the suit was filed 7 years after the breach of contract, it was barred by limitation.

When the case came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia, it was pointed out that the plaintiff's father and the defendant's father had brought about the betrothal. The plaintiff himself was not a party to the contract, and, therefore, he could not maintain the suit.

SUIT DISMISSED

His Lordship, dismissing the suit with costs, observed that generally a person who was not a party to a contract could not make it the basis of a suit. But there was an exception in the case where the agreement secured a benefit for a third party as 'cestui qui' trust who could then enforce the agreement. It was the custom among the Hindus for parents or guardians to arrange betrothals on behalf of sons or daughters. Such a contract was for the benefit of a minor and binding on the parties, and a minor could sue on it. His Lordship, therefore, held the suit was maintainable by the plaintiff.

TIME BARRED

On the point of limitation, however, his Lordship held the suit was barred by limitation.

His Lordship further observed that in case of a breach of contract of marriage, a father would be liable for damages, unless the breach was for a good and unjustifiable cause. The defendant's liability in this case was not considered by His Lordship, as the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. R. S. Bilimoria appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. P. Amin for the defendants.

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AT MAJESTIC CINEMA (GIRGAUM)

Conciliator Or Dictator?

Draconian Provisions In New Trade Disputes Bill

The following are relevant extracts from the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act 1934, published in the latest "Gazette."

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act. 1934.

(1) Section 1 and this section extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The remaining provisions of this Act extend to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and the Governor in Council may further, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," direct that the said provisions shall extend to such other area as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Section 1 and this section shall come into force at once. The Governor in Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," direct that the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in any area to which the said provisions extend or may have been extended under sub-section (1), on such date as may be specified in the notification.

(3) This Act shall apply, in the first instance, to the textile trade or industry. The Governor in Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette,' direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply to such other trade or industry and in such area as may be specified in the notification.

APPOINTMENT OF CONCILIATORS.

(1) The Commissioner of Labour shall be the ex-officio Chief Conciliator.

(2) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette." appoint any person to be a Special Conciliator for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the 'Bombay Government Gazette," appoint any person to be an Assistant Conciliator for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

LABOUR OFFICER.

(1) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette." appoint any person to be a Labour Officer for such area as may be specified in the said notification.

(2) The Labour Officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on him by or under this Act. It shall be the duty of the Labour Officer to watch the interests of workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to employers for the purpose of obtaining their redress.

(3) For the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such duties, the Labour Officer may, after giving reasonable notice, enter any place used for the purpose of any trade or industry to which this Act applies and shall be entitled to inspect and call for documents, relevant to the grevances of workmen, in the possession of any employer or workmen, as the Labour Officer deems necessary. The Labour Officer may, for the same purpose, enter after giving reasonable notice any premises provided by an employer for the purpose of residence of his workmen.

(4) All particulars contained in or information obtained from any document inspected or called for under sub-section (3) shall, if the person in whose possession the document was so requires, be treated as confidential and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no Court shall be entitled to require the Labour Officer to produce before it any such document or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

CONCILIATOR TO GIVE NOTICE.

(1) If the Conciliator,

(a) in any area for which a Labour Officer is appointed, on receipt of an application or report under Section 7, or

(b) elsewhere, on receipt of an application under Section 7 or upon his own knowledge or information.

is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, he shall cause notice to be given to the parties to the dispute to appear before him at such time and place as may be specified in the notice.

A copy of such notice shall be sent to the Labour Officer.

(2) Notice to the parties shall require them to appoint, within such time as may be specified in the notice, delegates to represent them in the conciliation proceeding.

If an employer who is a party to a trade dispute has failed or refused to appoint any delegate within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as may be fixed by the Conciliator, such employer shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and with further fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day on which such failure or refusal continues after the date of the first conviction.

Where workmen who are parties to a trade dispute have failed or refused to appoint any delegate within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as may be fixed by the Conciliator, the Labour Officer shall act as the delegate on behalf of such workmen.

It shall be the duty of the Conciliator to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the trade dispute and for this purpose the Conciliator shall inquire into the dispute, and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof and in so doing may do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute and may adjourn the conciliation proceeding for any period sufficient in his opinion to allow the parties to agree upon the terms of the settlement.

PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF CONCILIATOR

(1) A Conciliator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, follow in a conciliation proceeding such procedure as may be prescribed.

(2) For the purpose of holding a conciliation proceeding, the Conciliator shall have the same powers as are vested in courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit in respect of the following matters, viz:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) compelling the production of documents and material objects, and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses,

and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed.

Any application, document or other instrument made or produced in the course of any proceeding under this Act shall be exempt from stamp duty, court fee or registration fee payable under any law for the time being in force.

PENALTY

If any person instigates or incites others not to take part in a conciliation proceeding, or otherwise obstructs or instigates or incites others to obstruct a Conciliator in the discharge of his duties under this Act or molests or abets the molestation of others, with intent to prevent them from taking part in a conciliation proceeding or from carrying on their usual work or business during a conciliation proceeding connected with such work or business, such person shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both.

EXPLANATION

For the purpose of this section, a person is said to molest any person who

(a) with intent to cause any person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such person or any member of his family or person in his employ, or loiters at or near a place where such person or member or employed person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by him, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof, or

(b) loiters or does any similar act at or near the place where a conciliation proceeding is held, in such a way and with intent that any person may thereby be deterred from entering or approaching such place.

A Conciliator and a Labour Officer shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

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THE HOUR MENACE

(Continued from page 6)

end, has become an insuperable obstacle to its realization.

The scheme, in short, does not provide for a "dominion government," nor a "responsible government," nor a "democratic government," nor a "national government," nor a "self-government", no not even a "Federation," if the words are used in the sense in which constitutional law understands them. The features of each form of government have been combined so that the substance of each is destroyed.

Asquith, speaking on Irish Constitution in 1887, correctly described the British way of conceding reforms: "Representative institutions upon the terms that the voice of the great majority of the representatives of the people shall be systematically ignored and overriden; the right of public meeting tempered by Viceregal proclamation; trial by jury with a doctored and manipulated panel; a free Press, subject to be muzzled at the will of officials; judges and magistrates, by their traditions independent of the Crown, but in practice and in theory of their office inextricably mixed up with the action of the Executive." And he added a prophecy—and Indians will agree with it "for this half-hearted compromise there is inevitably reserved the inexorable sentence which history shows must fall on every form of political imposture."

W. P. Must Go

The latest telegram from London expresses the fear of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad that even this scheme will be made worse than it is. We may be sure that by proffered temptations and insidious propaganda the nation will be asked to accept whatever is given as a political charter. The Nation asked for bread. Sir Samuel Hoare offers a stone. Will India take it? That is the question which the voters at the next Assembly elections will have to answer. Every vote for a Congress candidate is a vote to express India's determination to fight this menace.

Honest sceptics ask: Will the return of Congress candidates at the Assembly elections kill the White Paper? It may not. One can conceive of the scheme, like the wrath of Nature, coming upon us in spite of us. But a country gets the constitution it deserves. If the people are determined not to accept anything except what their own Constituent Assembly gives them, there is no power on earth which can force them to submit to a scheme which holds out no hope for their future.

But one can indulge in a little political prophecy. The White Paper scheme is not coming, nor any other scheme unacceptable to political India. Political reform is not conceded for a love of it. British diplomacy has not reached that stage of bankruptcy when it will venture to make political changes which the people as a whole decide to reject.

MANUFACTURED COUNTERFEIT COINS

Appeal Against Sentence Dismissed

LAHORE, August 1.

The appeal of a notorious manufacturer of counterfeit coins against a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him was dismissed to-day by Mr. Justice Addison.

On the night of the first and second June, 1934, a police party headed by a sub-Inspector of Police raided the house of Daulat Ram (accused) and found him sitting near a burning furnace. Following a search of his house, it was alleged, material and implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were recovered, but no counterfeit coin was found.—A.P.

With a 60 mile gale blowing a life boat was out early on Thursday morning searching for an unknown vessel, which had sent out distress signals off Sigdury Bay.

British Government Stocks were strong and the same applied to German and Austrian Bonds. Home industrials, gold mines, Internationals, Home and Foreign Railwasy also favoured holders

Indian Studio Notes

Social Pictures Gain Favour

AJANTA'S CINETONE RESOLVE

It is learnt that Ajantas have resolved to concentrate in the future upon social dramas. Mr. Bhavnani's "The Mill," the first of this series is an instance.

Two other Ajanta filbs that represent Ajanta are also rapidly nearing completion. They are "Durde-Dill"—a romance with burlesque in fair Samarkhand and "Devi-ya-Danvi," a powerful melodrama of Chandraguptan times.

JAYADEVI CINETONE

Their latest Maharathi talkie depicting the early life of Chatrapathi Shivaji the Great, is awaiting release in one of the prominent local theatres. The leading roles are taken Madhukar Gupte and Baburao Apte take the leading roles are taken by Miss Indra Wadkar (famous Radio Star), Miss Meera, Messrs. Madhukar Gupte and Baburao Apte take the leading roles. Several scenes in this picture were hsot at the actual spots mentioned in history of Maharatha Empire.

SHREE SHARDA MOVIETONE

Their latest picture in Hindi "Mera-Imam" is awaiting release. Mr. B. K. M. Dave is busy making elaborate arrangements to start shooting shortly at Goregaon. Several prominent stars will take part in this picture.

EAST INDIA FILM COMPANY

"Mumtaz Begum"—The editing of this picture is practically complete. But some time may yet pass before the picture takes its final shape as the authorities are taking particular care to offer it to the screen, free from the slightest flaw.

"Sultana."—Shooting of "Sultana' is fast approaching completion under the direction of Mr. Kardar. It is a social plot of Bombay type.

"Selima."—Shooting of this picture has been suspended on account of illness of Mr. Athar Ali who has an important role in the photoplay.

"Night Bird."—Miss Anwari, a well known songstress of Amritsar is acting as the heroine. The picture will be the first Detective Thriller of the Indian Movie. Mr. Nazir who played in the role of Chanakya in "Chandra Gupta" appears as the Detective and Mr. Gul Hamid, the most handsome actor of the screen, acts as the hereo and Mazhar as Villian.

"Lava-Kush."—Brisk shooting for both Tamil and Telugu Versions of the picture is afoot. E. I.F.'s Ramayan in Tamil and Savitry in Telugu broke all previous records of silent as well as talkies for continuous run in South India. Mr. C. Pullaya who was the joint Director of the "[illegible] Savitry, is straining his nerve to maintain the reputation of the Producers in South India.

"Step Mother."—Mr. Sorabjee Kerawala is busy in completing his scenario and he will soon start the rehearsal of the photoplay.

IMPERIAL STUDIO

Mr. Nandlal is shooting "Indira Ma". "Samaj Ki Bhul" is a social story in which sins of society are faithfully mirrored directed by Mr. Homi Baba. He is busy in revising the script of his new picture "Be Ghadi Moja". Sarpotdar's "Devaki" is finished and will be released in about five weeks. It is a mythological story dealing with the birth of Lord Krishna Plyy Plyare's unfinished work has been taken up by Khan Bahadur Ardeshir M. Irani who will finish it in about a few days as there are only a few scenes to be taken. Work in "Anarkali" goes ahead and "Laylo Nihar" awaits some settings which require time.

MANHAR MOVIETONE

Mr. R. N. Khanna, B.A., has completed the latest gorgeous picture in Hindi "Noormahal" (from Arabian Nights) featuring Miss Dulari of gramophone fame, Mr. H. L. Kohle Zakheria, Sunderrao Comedian and Miss Ikbal in the leading roles. The popular Indian Screen Director Mr. Moti B. Gidwani wields the megaphone and Mr. Koshla is in charge of Camera.

CENTRAL MOVIETONE

Messrs. Jal Katrak and Mr. Inamdar are busy with a sensational and Popular production in Urdu "She-E-Shapur" or "Sha-E-Iran' depicting Persian History for the first time on the screen with a group of talented artistes and technicians. Miss Aiyesha, first Moslem educated girl from a high class family, appearing on the screen for the first time, in this picture. Mr. Inamdas, popular screen star (late of Ranjit) plays the hero and he is supported by Miss Vijaya (late of Prabhat), Maruthi Pailwan, Mr. S. N. Chapekar B. A., Mr. Pathare, Ram Kulkarni and Noor Mahamad. The Dialogues and songs are written by the well-known Northern Indian Play-wright and singer Munshi Inatis Amritsary. This picture is full of thrilling stunts, heart-rending pathos and amazing adventures.

SWASTIKA PICTURES.

Mr. C. R. Gvalani, Incharge of Production for Swastika Pictures Ltd., Karachi, has hired out Krishna's New Studio at Andheri, which is considered the best all over India. C. R. Gvalani decided to have the above Studio after viewing the working of almost all the Studios in Bombay and finally took the above step of signing with Krishna with the sole object of producing a good picture for his Company.

Swastika's Maiden talkie will be of Roman type which has been tentatively titled as "Dard-E-Ulfat." The Arrangements have already been completed for producing the same on very elaborate scale. We find C. R. Gvalani actively engaged in the work of production and is seen completing the remaining requirements. C. R. Gvalani has been lucky enough to secure the services of Miss Hira (Courtsey of Sagar Novietone), a reputed songstress of Delhi for his Company, who will take the leading role in the picture. Lala Alopiparsad, the biggest Distributor and purchaser of Indian Talkies from Northern India, has been found assisting C. R. Gvalani a good deal to help him turn out the first picture of his Company a Great Box-Office Proposition. Mr. N. V. Dubashi, a well-known Art Director has been engaged, who is busy designing and preparing special settings and costumes. Dubashi has been a very prominent Art Director of Bombay in as much as he has been the Art Director for very many leading concerns of Bombay, particularly The Ranjit Movietone, where he was exclusively working with Nandlal Jasvantlal, once a director of Ranjit. The Musical Score for the entire picture is being written by a very welknown music Director. The direction of the picture has been entrusted to Mr. Dhirubhai, B. Desai, the youngest and the ablest Director of Bombay. Seth Maneklal, B. Patel, the proprietor and Mr. R. N. Shukle, the General Manager of Shree Krishna Film Co., have very kindly assisted C. R. Gvalani in completing all his arrangements and are still giving him all possible facilities to make his first attempt a great success. They have wholeheartedly given their troap of well-known technicians, such as Mr. Gordhan Patel, the leading cameraman of India, Mr. Y. S. Kothare, who needs no introduction in so far his recording is concerned as he has very many good recorded pictures to his credit, and lastly Messrs. Bhaidas, Rangildas, Lalubhai and Amritlal, each one of whom is best known for his own art. Mr. Jagannath the most popular stage actor, who has worked for over 30 years with Madan Theatres and New Alfred Theatrical Co., has been signed to play the Emperor's role. Swastika has also secured the services of Ram, T. Hira, Merwan, K. Irani and Gur Tikamdas, the well-known ametuer artists of Sind to play and work for the successful production of the first picture of the Company. Nailam J. Sippy and J. P. Gidwani, who have been connected with the Indian Studios since many years have also been signed to act and work for the picture. K. G. Naurang, another well-known Sindhi has been signed to play the role of comedian. Much is expected from him to be done in the picture as the Emperor's Jester.

"Aj-Kal" (Gold Mohur Production) featuring Jal Merchant and Shanta Kumari.

"I BELIEVED IN YOU"

At The Roxy

Exceeding all expectations, Rose mary Ames, who portrays the leading role in Fox Film's latest release, "I Believe in You," proved to be not only fresh, beautiful and delightful personality, but one of the screen's most promising actress. Her acting in this colorful, fast moving production opening at ROXY this evening, is indeed a revelation and a delight. Beautiful and unsophisticated, a young girl in the company of a labour agitator sets forth for Greenwich Village, where he introduces her to a number of his artistic but poverty stricken friends. While there, she meets and makes the acquaintance of a wealthy gentleman. He becomes impressed with her desire to raise sufficient funds to foster the ambitions of her friends and he agrees to back them for six months. If none of them makes good, the girl must consider the obligation as hers. Her friends squander the money foolishly, and she realizes that they are all fakers. Thoroughly disillusioned, she is about to call quits, when she receives word that the book she has been writing has been accepted by a publisher. With the small cheque she had received, she goes to make her first payment on her obligation to her wealthy friend. He pleads with her to let him see her, but she insists on going on alone, though she permits him to feel that perhaps some day they may meet again. Beside the splendid performances of Miss Ames, the two leading men in the cast Victor Jory and John Boles, contribute excellent portrayalls. The other members of the cast who acquit themselves with distinction are Gertrude Michael, George Meeker, Leslie Fenton, Joyzelle, Jed Prouty, Morgan Wallace and Luis Alberni. Irving Cummings, who selected Rosemary Ames for the role, did a fine piece of directorial work from the screen play by William Conselman.

"AMBRISH"

At The Majestic

With the brightening up of the weather comes a good picture at the Majestic—"Ambrish," the first talkie of Ambika Movietone. The outstanding merit of this popular mythological screenplay is the very pleasing photography. Clever lighting, artistic settings and drapery contribute not a little to the success of the cameraman. Background music is the kind that will delight Bombay. Director Gunja is to be congratulated.

Bhagwandas is in the title role. Bandopant Sohoni acts with dignity. Kamalabai Badodekar is charming and gives some lovely songs.

It will not be surprising if "Ambrish" at the Majestic makes the Girgaum roads more and more congested as the weeks pass by.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR CALLS FOR

Quality Pictures

By BHAVANI DAS DANI.

I grasped the opportunity of interviewing Mr. Pendharkar on his arrival here in connection with the release of "Akashvani."

Mr. Pendharkar as an individual is so different from Pendharkar on the silver screen. I began with the question regarding the reason for his severing connection with Prabhat. He explained that there was no appreciation of his work and being dissatisfied with this he abandoned Prabhat and joined Kolhapur Cinetone.

FIRST CARTOONS.

Asked to give opinion about the first Indian cartoons presented by the New Theatres of Calcutta, Mr. Pendharkar said that he did not believe that they could be given the name of cartoons at all. The New Theatres rushed to the market merely to have the satisfaction of being pioneers in Cartoons presentation.

VILLAINS IN INDIAN FILMS.

In Indian films, there was back ground for hero and heroine but no such back-ground for the villain.

INDIAN ACTORS.

So far he had not received a single role that might satisfy him. Without pride, he could say that if he was given proper opportunity he could show that Indian actors were in no way inferior to Hollywood actors.

He believed that there were some first class directors in Bom-

(Continued in Col 6).

Kamla Barodekar in "Ambrish" now at the Majestic.

"I Believed In You" shown at the Roxy.

"Gulsanovar" (Billimoria) now at the Imperial.

REMINDER TO MOTOR OWNERS

When Registration Certificates Of Their Vehicles Expire

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

Motor owners are reminded that the registration certificates of their motor vehicles expire on 31st August 1934 and that the work of issuing fresh registration discs has commenced since 2nd July. Certificates should be sent to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, together with the requisite fees, which are accepted in cash, by money order, cheques or in Chalans.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle,

Rs 32 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and

Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry i.e., 31st August 1934, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September 1934, full registration fees as shown below will be charged.

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle,

Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and

Rs. 80 ofr a heavy motor vehicle i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

(Continued from Col 3)

bay, but due to limited time, they could not produce quality pictures.

"PURAN BHAKTA."

His opinion about Bengali, Bombay and Marathi pictures being asked, Mr. Pendharkar said that there were some new elements in "Puran Bhakta" quite in contrast with other pictures and therefore it received a very good welcome but the repetition of the same thing was not natural. He believed "Puran Bhakta" was a better picture than "Chandidas." Music introduced in a different way added to the attraction of "Puran Bhakta." But he believed that Directors had not done justice to the difference of male characters. Every character except the two queens spoke with the same tempo.

BENGAL MUST LEARN FROM MAHARASHTRA.

If Bengal will not take some lessons from Maharastra, it would not be the master of film industry in India. On the other hand, Maharastra had to learn from Bengal, emotion and development of stories.

BEST "JALTI-NISHANI."

Asked what picture he believed to be the best in India so far produced, Mr. Pendharkar said that from the standpoint of technique, story and acting, "Jalti-Nishani" was the best Indian picture.

TWO DIRECTORS.

Being asked whom he believed to be a greater director from Shantaram and Devaki Bose, Mr. Pendharkar said that Devaki Bose's direction was more intellectual moreover it was more deep and appealing to heart.

QUALITY PICTURES.

In conclusion, Mr. Pendharkar said that time had come for quality pictures. Without quality pictures; there was no hope for the Indian film industry. Time of mythological pictures had gone for ever and necessity had arisen for social pictures.

FINE WEATHER IN POONA

Course Is In Excellent Condition For Racing

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club wires that fine weather prevails in Poona, and the course is in excellent condition for to-morrow's racing.

LOVELOCK'S RECORD BROKEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GOTHENBURB, August 2.

Bonthron, the American, has established a world's record by winning the three-quarter mile race in 3 min. 4-5secs., thus beating Lovelock's record of 3 min. 2 1-5secs., established by him in 1932.

Sir W. Donovan Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDDN, August 2.

The death has occurred of Sir William Donovan.

(Major General Sir William Donovan entered the Army in 1872 and served in the Afghan and Boer wars and retired in 1908. He was employed as Director of Medical Services Embarkation 1914-18 and made Commander of the Order Crown of Belgiam).

RAIN MARS CRICKET

Closing Scores In First Class Matches

LONDON, Aug. 2.

There was rain all over the country.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Surrey vs. Sussex: Sussex 242 and 106 for seven. Surrey 351 (Sandham 106, Winlaw 91, Garland Wells 59, Hammond eight for 76).

Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire: Notts 109 and 88 for four. Hampshire 206 (Gunn five for 62).

Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire: Leicester 493 (Wiggington 120 not out). Worcester 181 for seven (Walters 60).

NO PLAY.

There was no play in the matches Glamorgan vs. Middlesex and Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire.—Reuter's Special.

DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET TOURNEY

The annual tournament for the Dadoba Gawand Cricket Shield, which is open to teams from the F and G Wards of Bombay, will begin in the month of September. Clubs desirous of participating should communicate with Mr. G. L. Patil, the Hon: Secretary, Haji Jusab Building, Bhowada, Parel. Entries will be received till August 19.

Britain's new inland air mail service will be opened on August 20, when planes will carry mails to Birmingham and Belfast. Its inauguration coincides with the 150th anniversary of the introduction of the mail coach. The Air Mail will be extended to other centres in the near future.

Students and Parents Please Note!

GENERAL EDUCATION ACADEMY,

65, NEW HANUMAN LANE, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

INTERMEDIATE, MATRICULATION AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1935.

GIRLS SENT UP FOR INTER. AND B.A., AS PRIVATE STUDENTS.....

1. Intermediate in Arts (Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior Board) Matriculates of either sex, who have passed in 1933 or earlier can join our classes **without restrictions.** (Short seven months' course). **Our results in 1934 are 50 per cent.** SUBJECTS:—English and any three of the following:—Mathematics, Modern History (Indian and English), Vernacular—(Hindi, Urdu, Marathi), Ancient History (Greek-Roman), Geography, Classical Languages (Sanskrit, Persian), Drawing, Logic, Civics, Economics (Plucked candidates only).

2. Bombay Matriculation.—English, Mathematics, History and Geography. A Language, Science (Physiology and Hygiene or Physics and Chemistry.)

3. Benares Admission.—English, Second Language (One or two), History & Geography, Drawing, Commerce, Agriculture, Surveying, English, History & Geography, Second Languages and Mathematics are compulsory. Mathematics optional to girls.

4. Panjab Matriculation.—English, History & Geography, Mathematics are compulsory and any two of the following:—Vernacular (Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Bengali), Classical (Sanskrit, Latin, Persian), Drawing, Physics & Chemistry, Civics & Hygiene.

5. Cambridge School Certificate (Senior Local).—English, Mathematics or Physics-with-Chemistry, History or Geography, a Second Language (All Indian languages included), Hygiene. Only five subjects are required for a pass but eight may be offered. Examination twice a year.

6. Cambridge Junior.—English, Mathematics, Second Language, History.

FEES:—Rs. 200 (Course No. 1); Rs. 100 (Course No. 2); Rs. 80 per term (Course No. 3 & 4); Rs. 120 per term (Course No. 5). Extra for Second Language; Rs. 100 per term (Course No. 6) Extra for Second Language. 10 per cent extra for postal tuition.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS ALWAYS ENCLOSE A SELF ADDRESSED AND STAMPED ENVELOPE.

How A Woman May Retain Her Youth

"The woman who wants to look young must taboo massage creams and liquid rouge. She will only harden the structure of her face and destroy the fine texture of the skin," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, the well-known author.

"Reputable physicians have declared that if she indulges in artificial methods she risks losing her health," she continued. A perfectly natural method of treating a bad complexion is by using ordinary mercolized wax, as this adds nothing to the complexion, but takes from it instead. This wax, obtainable at any chemist's, flakes off the sallow or blotchy outer skin in fine particles, gently, without harming the skin beneath, which gradually makes its appearance. The brilliantly beautiful complexion thus obtained is a new one—quite different from a patched-up old complexion. This is one way to retain youthful looks.

QUICKLY AND SAFELY ENDS THE DISCOMFORT AND DANGER OF A COLD IN THE HEAD

First thing every morning put a drop of "VAPEX" on your handkerchief and breathe the germicidal vapour.

Of All Chemists.

DIABETICS! STOP SUFFERING!

YOU CAN BE CURED

In your home without DIETING, FASTING or INJECTIONS

HOW?

Well, write now for a FREE Booklet that will reveal to you the STARTLING NEW THEORY OF treatment.

VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY P. O. BOX 587 CALCUTTA.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

EPIC STORY OF ARCTIC FLIGHT

Molokov, Soviet Hero, Describes Thrilling Episode Of His Hazardous Rescue Of Survivors Of Chelyushin Disaster

Vassili Sergereitch Molokov is in London. Most people in London are unaware of it. Yet the story of Molokov is one that our grandchildren will remember when the flight of Lindbergh is almost forgotten, writes Mr. Patrick Murphy in the "Sunday Express."

Early in March of this year there were ninety-four Russian people stranded on an ice-floe to the north of the Behring Strait, in the Arctic Ocean. They were survivors of the Soviet ship Chelyushin, which had been smashed by the ice.

Their leader, Professor Schmidt, was able to communicate by wireless with Russia. In classic messages he asked for help.

RESCUE PLANS.

Then one day the despairing eyes of the ninety-four chanced to look up into the grey, cold sky.

Over the ice there echoed the roar of an airplane. Molokov had come.

He had flown through blizzards and fogs from Vankarem, a base on the Siberian coast over 100 miles away.

He circled round over the great prongs of ice which thrust their spear-points up above the ice-floe, trying to find a place to land. In the biggest area he could find free from obstruction he landed.

He stepped out of his machine and walked over to the little group of men. He brought them food. Then he told them he was going to try to rescue them by flying them six by six to the mainland.

For forty minutes he told them just what he proposed to do and what they should do to help him.

Molokov was a pilot in the Soviet Marine air force, working hundreds of miles away from this Arctic spot. He had heard on the wireless of their plight and he had volunteered to bring his machine and try to rescue the marooned men.

EPIC STORY.

His little machine had been dismantled and brought 2,000 kilometres to Vankarem. This was his first rescue flight.

Tremendously conscious of the razorlike creases in the new grey suit he had bought in London, Molokov told me his epic story with the simplicity of a boy describing the curriculum at his school.

"There were lots of little difficulties," he said, uncrossing his long legs so that the creases should not suffer. His pale blue eyes, as clear as crystal, smiled at me.

"My machine, you see, was only a little one. It had really only room for my mechanic and myself."

"But after I had seen those fellows on the ice, the condition they were in, the danger of their ice-floe breaking up,, I knew we had to hurry.

"So we made the cockpit which normally held the mechanic as big as we could. Then there are two slots in the underpart of the wings in which two parachutes are kept. These we were determined to use as cabins!" He smiled.

"I had only one engine, and it was water-cooled. That was regrettable. There was plenty of water about us, but the temperature was mostly 35 below zero.

"The weather was . . . well, just awful.

"I squeezed four of the smaller men into the cockpit. Then I got two of them to crawl into these sort of cigar-shaped slots in the wings, when they had got in as far as they could we pushed them the rest of the way and tied them in so that they would be safe.

MOLOKOV

"Then we tore away a bit of the canvas over their heads and made a few holes beneath them so that they could breathe and even see where we were going. You see, when a man sees what is happening he isn't so liable to be afraid."

He stood up and settled the legs of those trim new trousers. Then he sat down again.

"All this crowd, naturally, put the little machine completely out of balance. My centre of gravity was all over the place.

"The space in which I had to get up was about 120 yards instead of about 600; but . . ." he smiled and passed his strong, tanned hand over his firm chin—"but it was one of those cases when you have just got to make the little machine do what it is told.

"It was a bit of a trial, that first take-off.

"I boiled the water twice before putting it into the radiator, first to warm the radiator and then to warm the engine. I boiled the oil twice, too, to get the engine as warm as possible.

"Then I told the 'passengers' not to be worried, and I started off. We skidded all over the little aerodrome, using every inch of distance possible, and finally we came 'unstuck.' After that it was just a matter of flying straight.

HOPELESS FOG.

"The weather made it a bit hard and navigation was difficult. But we got to Vankarem.

"The next day was March 8, I think. I set out again from Vankarem. For fifty kilometres it was cold and clear. Then I ran into a hopeless bank of fog. I could see nothing. Then it became clear again.

"A bit further on the fog, or sea mist I suppose you would call it, rolled over me again. I looked at my compass. It was quite undecided where the north might be. It was jazzing about. We were so near the magnetic Pole.

"There was no horizon. When I ran into a good patch of weather again the snow and the ice and the clouds seemed al one. It was impossible to tell the clouds from the snow below."

HIS LUCKY DAY.

He looked down at the flawless trousers, which were just beginning to crease behind the knees a little. Then his clear eyes looked up at me again and his mouth was hard.

"I had to go back."

He was silent for a moment.

"There are some things you cannot fight. That weather was invincible.

"But those people had to be rescued. The next day I set out early. We had been careful in filling the petrol tanks. The water in the petrol froze easily, so it was not hard to separate it from the spirit when pouring it in.

"March 9 was my lucky day.

"I flew those 200 miles there and back to the ice-floe four times in that day, and I brought six passengers each time.

"The marooned men lay down on the ice in the shape of a T, so that I would sight them better from the air.

"The poor chaps were becoming easier to settle in the machine because I had more time to talk to them and explain that it was not dangerous.

"The little machine was behaving perfectly. But the ice-floe was moving all the time.

"Our little aerodrome had got a bit smaller since the first time I had landed on it, and getting down and up was a bit ticklish. Little bumps of snow and ice helped here and there, and the strong winds made it easier.

"The next day again I was unlucky. I only got one bunch off the ice-floe. The weather was diabolical, and the compass was crazy.

"If you took these plucky people off you had to be as sure as possible that you could land them. There was nowhere over the icebergs in between Vankarem and the floe where you could land, and it would not have been quite fair to take them from the temporary safety to the floe and crash with them in the icebergs."

FINEST MAN.

Again he smiled and attended to the creases.

"Don't try to make a hero of me. Levanesky, my colleague, was doing much the same as I was. It was all you could do."

"On the fourth day I got the last survivors off. I had carried thirty-nine of them to Vankarem in exactly nine trips." He laughed.

"The last trip was as hard as the first. I've never known such weather and such a course to fly over. Only a sea-gull could navigate in that place."

"What did you learn in those nine trips?" I asked him.

He smiled and looked at me with a world of humour in his masterful eyes.

"I learnt a lot about ice-floes; how plucky inexperienced men can be in the air; and the little advantages of an air-cooled engine when the thermometer is thirty-odd below zero.

"I'm not really a technical man."

His attention turned to the new suit. I left the finest man I have ever met.

If he had not been a Russian—and if the world had not been naturally just a little prejudiced against Russia—he would be the most famous man in the world to-day.'

SWASTIK Medicinal Castor Oil.

THE Unique Response We have had the Privilege of Receiving Both from the Public and the Trade has led us to import further Refining Plant from Germany, which is now in Full Working Order, and our celebrated Medicinal Castor Oil is now BETTER than ever.

Quality such as we now offer is positively unobtainable in India, and is guaranteed tasteless and odourless in addition to being palatable.

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A "Musharia" In Simla

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A "Mushaira" (poetical competition) was held here at Melrose Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association. Simla, Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Director, Public Information, Home Department, was in the chair.

The president opened the proceedings with a most eloquent speech in which he described how in other civilised parts of the world, the poets moulded the destinies of their countries and their general character. He advised the lovers of poetry in India, particularly of the younger generation, not to waste their time and energy in idle talk of love affairs, but to try to follow in the footsteps of enlightened countries and to make such contributions as might be of substantial value to the country in building up the character of the people.

Among the many poets, Mazhur Ansari (Delhi), Akhgar Moradabad), Asi (Lahore), Asad (Multan), Mehshar (Ludhiana) and Kalam (Jullundur) received ovation while reciting their poems.

Many ladies of respectable families were also present.

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I have not come across 'ASPRO' here in India. I am sure that if it were known there ought to be a large demand, for it is so good in Malaria, etc. I have passed some on to different friends, but when 'ASPRO' is about I am somewhat selfish.
(Signed) GEO. LIPTROTT.

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GANDHI MOVEMENT MUST WIN

Indian Journalist's Interview To Tokyo Paper

TOKLO, (By Mail).

Any mutual dissatisfaction arising in Japan and India over the Delhi trade agreement can easily be settled by further negotiations without disturbing the natural friendly relations of the Japanese and Indian peoples, Mr. Chaman Lal, chief reporter of the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi, told a representative of the "Japan Advertiser." After a tour of the United States and Europe last year, he returned to India, and has now come to Japan for a year's observation of news trends, serving as a special correspondent of his newspapr, the manager of which is the younger son of the Mahatma Gandhi.

"At first nearly everyone believed the Indo-Japanese trade pact satisfactory," the writer said, "but now both peoples are showing signs of discontent. Some industries of India, such as hosiery spinning, want more protection than the agreement affords, while Japan, of course, is dissatisfied with the tariffs placed on sundries after the textile pact was signed. However, further negotiations can ease the situation, and it should be kept in mind that the friendship of the two countries is the most important thing."

Mr. Lal said he had been greatly impressed by numerous qualities of the American and Japanese peoples.

"India has much to learn from them," he went on. "They have much to teach in education, national discipline, industry and other achievements of great countries. If I had my way, every Indian youth would see and understand Japan and the United States.

"I am not a superstitious person, but I believe a certain merit lies in the Japanese belief that one who sees Fuji on departing will most certainly return again. Fuji was visible as I sailed from Japan for the United States last year, and I passed through here on my return to India. The beautiful mountain was again visible as my ship left, and I am now here until next year."

Mr. Lal has been in prison four times as a fervent supporter of the Gandhi movement

"Ultimately it must win, for the simple reason that it is just," he said. "We have no ill will toward the British as a race, and our only demand is the right to manage our own affairs. Many British are listening to us sympathetically."

He said the Mahatma was now awaiting quietly the new Indian Constitution.

The correspondent arrived June 2 with his wife and child and has established a residence at 97 Aoyama, Kitamachi, 4-chome Akasaka.

"To function properly a newspaper man must know personalities," he said, "and I am endeavouring to form contacts with all responsible and important schools of thought in every direction here. I wish to know Government leaders, politicians, industrialists, business men and journalists, and I shall never overlook an opportunity to talk with them."

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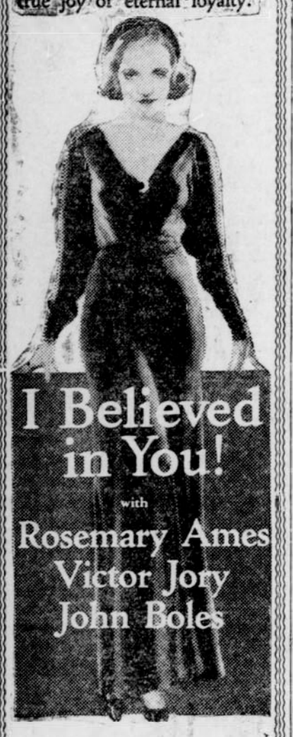

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REPRESSION IN BALUCHISTAN

Khan Abdul Samad Khan Imprisoned For Legitimate Activities

SIND LEADERS DEMAND HIS RELEASE

We have received the following for publication:—

We, the members of the Karachi Baluchistan Reform Committee, beg to keep before you the following facts with regard to the policy of repression that is being enacted in Baluchistan to-day.

Khan Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai came to Karachi in the beginning of January last, he met many public citizens of Karachi and by his dignified demeanour, moderate views and demeanour ways, he attracted a lot of sympathy, in informal meetings. He gave broad facts about Baluchistan the system of education, law and order prevailing in the country, and the reforms that were necessary for its growth. It was agreed amongst us, that work, should be organised and efforts should be made, to bring about at least rudimentary changes in education, in local self-government, in system of justice etc.

MODEL OF TEMPERATE LANGUAGE

Khan Abdul Samed Khan and his group readily agreed to all this, and it was made clear that only constitutional means were to be adopted. We, therefore, called a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi and our appeal was very well responded to. It was one of the most representative meeting ever held. The meeting was attended by men like Mir Ayub Khan, 1st Class Magistrate and K. S. Gabol etc., who are known as absolutely pro-Government in their views. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, the chief speakers being Khan Abdul Samed Khan, Haji Abdul Haroon M.L.A., Shaikh Abdul Majid M.L.C.

Khan Abdul Samed Khan's speech was a model of clear reasoning, and temperate language, his method, and his manner being thoroughly unoffending. He demanded for Baluchistan elementary rights of civic and political life. A resolution already agreed to was put before the House and was unanimously passed: A Committee was also appointed to carry on the work.

THE ARREST

Khan Abdul Samed Khan left for Baluchistan after meeting, and as soon as he entered the Baluchistan territory rumours of his impending arrest came to our ears, and very soon he was actually arrested. It is very difficult to get hold of details about the case of Khan Abdul Samed Khan, but the following details have been sent to us by Khan Sahib's people.

He was arrested under section 40 of Frontier Crime Regulation Act, and brought before Pishin court Magistrate, who substituted for trial, 124 A for the above Sect. 40 of F. C. R. Act: Having done this he sent it on to the local Jirga of Pishin District: The Jirga are said to have sent it back on the plea that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, but subsequently they had to take up the trial. We are told that when the recorded speeches of the Khan for which he was tried were read, the Jirga Sardars could not find any thing wrong therein, but ultimately the plea, that anything about Baluchistan Ryasats etc., should have at all been agitated over in a place outside Baluchistan, had its effects on the Sardars, and they sentenced the Khan to simple A class imprisonment.

FROM A CLASS TO HARD LABOUR

When the papers came to the Quetta-Pishin Political Agent he changed simple A class imprisonment to hard labour, and this great leader of Baluchees is now bearing all the rigours of jail life, without being given any convenience whatsoever. His sentence is three years rigorous and Rs. 3000 security after release. The very meagre information that has reached us about Mir Abdul Aziz Khan Kurd who too has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5000 security after his release is, that he was arrested by the orders of the Political Agent Sibi and sent to Kelat Jirga to be tried for te alleged offence of writing an article in the Punjab papers about Baluchistan matters. We are informed that the Jirga actually let him off, but the Political Agent Kelat made the Jirga call him back, and try him again, and sentenced as above.

REPRESSIVE POLICY

It will thus be plain to all right-minded people howosever moderate they be in their views, that the repressive policy adopted at the present moment is meant clearly to stop the absolutely legitimate movement for reform in Baluchistan.

Before Khan Abdul Samed Khan left Baluchistan for Sind in last Christmas, there was nothing against him, no ban had been put on his movements or his work. After his return from Sind, he did positively nothing before he had time even to breathe, he was arrested and jailed. Thus there is not the least doubt that he has been imprisoned on account of activities in Sind. In that case we suggest that it would have been in the fitness of things that he should have been tried in Sind.

We say very definitely that the activities of the Khan were absolutely legal and thoroughly constitutional and to imprison him for this in Baluchistan is to say the least a shocking procedure.

We warn the Governments of India, and of Britain that a policy of this nature is bound to create ill will among the people of Baluchistan and Sin in particular and India in general.

We, Sindhis feel very keenly for the woes of our brothers in Baluchistan, they are our own people and we have decided to stand by them in their legitimate demands.

We earnestly request the authorities to take a reasonable view of the matter, release the leaders, leave off repression and accept the demands of the Baluchi people. It is strange that the same British Government should be busy with the new Reforms for the rest of India but should sanction wild repressive acts for Baluchistan, whose people have committed no other offence but that of demanding elementary rights of civic and political liberty.

Jamshed Nusserwanji (Chairman) Mayor, Karachi.
Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A.
Narainda A. Bechar, ex-M.L.C.
Sheikh Abdul Majid M. L. C.
Ghazdar M. L. C.
Jethmal Parsram
Tarachand J. Lalwani.
R. K. Sidhva.
Hatim A. Alvi.
D. P. Dastur.
Hakim Fateh Mahomed.
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Japanese Competition

What is the explanation of the remarkable advance of Japan's export trade and the formidable competition which she is now offering to other industrial countries?

Interesting statements on the above question were made at the Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva, in June last. Composed as it is of representatives of Governments employers and workers, the Conference is in a sense the world's Industrial Parliament, and it was natural that the representatives of Japan should take the opportunity of setting forth their view of the problem of Japanese industrialisation and its possible effects on industrial and social standards in other countries as well as in their own.

In his report to the Conference the Director of the Intenational Labour Office had pointed out that from 1931 to 1933 the value of Japanese exports had risen from 1,179 to 1,932 million yen and the value of imports from 1,319 to 2,017 million yen. Commenting on this statement, the spokesman of the Japanese Government said that to take the figures for 1931 as the basis of comparison gave an erroneous impression, because 1931 had been an abnormal year. As compared with 1929, Japanese exports in 1933 showed a decrease of 14 per cent. in value, and as compared with 1925 a decrease of 26 per cent. The foreign trade of Japan in 1933 represented only 3.09 per cent. of world trade. The increase in the total trade of Japan between 1929 and 1933 did not amount to more than 0.23 per cent. and the increase in export trade amounted only to 0.20 per cent. A large number of countries notably France, Great Britain and Belgium had increased their trade to a much greater extent. By her foreign trade, Japan was contributing to the industrial recovery of the countries with which she was trading. With her scanty natural resources she was obliged to buy abroad most of her raw materials—38 per cent. of the iron, 40 per cent. of the wheat, and 100 per cent of the cotton and wool, which she required. Should Japanese exports be suddenly checked and her imports correspondingly decrease, the people who would suffer most directly would be the manufacturers of the industrial nations of the West and the producers of raw materials the world over.

The representative of the Japanese employers assured the Conference that his people were in earnest, in their desire to collaborate with other nations in readjusting commercial relations so that the peoples of the entire world might enjoy the benefits of industrial civilization. If the populations of the relatively undeveloped areas were enabled to pursue their occupations in peace their earning power would be multiplied and they would offer potential markets of unlimited capacity.

The Japanese workers' delegate appealed to the Government and the employers of his own country to agree to the ratification of certain International Labour treaties in order to prove the justice of their claim that Japanese trade progress in recent years was due to increased efficiency and technical progress rather than to the exploitation of wage-earners.

The spokesman of the workers' group at the Conference, Mr. Jouhaux (France), while admitting that the less industrialised peoples must be free to develop, urged that the resulting international competition must not be allowed to lead to a lowering of the standard of living in the more advanced countries, but that the process of adjustment should occur through "levelling up instead of down,"—by the abandonment of the lower standards.

Our Gujarat Letter

GUJARAT CONGRESS TICKET TO SJT. BHULABHAI

National Ideal In Curriculum

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 31

What was porphesised in my last correspondence has come true. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai stands on the Congress ticket for the forthcoming Assembly elections from Gujarat. His services in the Bardoli case and the subsequent details are too well-known to the nationalists of Gujarat. Elaborate preparations are in progress.

The Congress socialists are gathering strength to win over their point in the ensuing Congress Session at Bombay. A detailed programme has been chalked out to ameliorate the social, the economical and the political condition of the masses.

SUTTA NIPPED IN BUD

The epidemic of "Sutta Gambling" is looming large in the horizon of many cities of Gujarat. The journalists of Gujarat are gratified to note Mr. Horniman's acquittal vindicating the rights of a journalist. What is wanted is an extensive press and public propaganda for nipping in the bud this epidemic, which is spreading fast. Spasmodic efforts are visible in Baroda, Rajpipla, Ankleswar and other places. The Sidhpur Forecast Co. affairs have awakened the mass about the deadening effects of such gambling.

JAIN FEDERATION

At a meeting of the Jain Youth League Federation held at Ahmedabad, Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sar Suba of Baroda presided. He exhorted the youths to unite and push forth reforms. He advised them to win over the opposition by sane counsel. Three committees were appointed to discuss about (1) education, (2) religion and (3) literature. The next annual session of the Federation will be held at Surat.

INFUSING NATIONAL IDEAL

The present system of University education came in for a good deal of criticism at the meetings organised by people at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and other places. It was the general concensus of opinion that there is an urgent need for ushering radical reforms in the present system of education for infusing national ideal in the curriculum. It may be mentioned here that constant agitation is the one and the most important factor essential to make the authorities heed to the popular demand.

REFORMED MARRIAGES

Mr. Surendra Vyas of Kapadvanj, of Visnagra Nagar Community, married a widow of the same caste named Sardagauri, which is the first remarriage of the community. Mr. Pratapray Parekh, a Bania of Bhavnagar, married Shrimati Jyoti Vora, a Vadnagara Nagar girl, at Ahmedabad. The higher Hindu communities are making rapid strides towards social reform. The arduous efforts of Lady Vidyagauri and others are bearing tangible results.

HARIJAN DAY

Harijan Day was observed at Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, and many parts of Gujarat.

RELIEF FUNDS

About Rs. 40,000 to 45,000 are collected for relief to Gujarat peasants. Baroda has started a fund and it has come to about Rs. 1,500. The peasants are in need of Rs. 150,000 for meeting their immediate demands. It is hoped that philanthropists of Gujarat will emulate Sjt. Bhulabhai's example.

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Bill To Hound Out Extremist Leaders

Joshi Exposes Pretensions Behind New Labour Measure

(By N. M. JOSHI)

During the recent textile strike in Bombay, the Local Government were several times urged to intervene in the dispute by appointing a Board of Conciliation or a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act, but they obstinately refused to do so. They appeared to consider that their only duty was to imprison the leaders of the strike and stop meetings and processions. They ordered a fact-finding inquiry, but after the facts were investigated, they refused to arrange for recommendations being made by an impartial tribunal. It seems that the Government now realise that their duty does not end with maintaining law and order at any cost. In order to show that they are alive to their duty towards the workers, the industry and the public, they propose to bring before the Legislative Council a Bill providing a special machinery to inquire into industrial disputes and to make efforts to bring about their settlement.

Let it be made clear that Government cannot pretend that their failure to intervene in the dispute in the past was due to want of a suitable machinery for starting conciliation proceedings. The proposed Bill provides for hardly anything of essence which could not be done under the existing Trade Disputes Act.

BASIC PROPOSALS.

The basic proposals of the new Bill are that Government are to appoint conciliators charged with the duty of making an effort to bring about agreement in an industrial dispute and make a report to Government regarding the result. An obligation has been imposed upon the conciliator that if either one of the parties to the dispute or the Labour Officer appointed under the legislation suggests that he should take proceedings for the settlement of the dispute and if the conciliator is satisfied that a dispute exists or is apprehended, he shall issue notices to the parties to appear before him and that on the day fixed by him he shall hold such proceedings. If this is intended to be the foundation of the Bill it is a sound foundation in principle. It is the duty of a civilised Government to maintain peace in industry and when the peace is disturbed or threatened, it is their duty to intervene and make an effort to bring about conciliation. The Bombay Government must be congratulated upon its readiness to assume this responsibility and obligation. It is hoped that the Government of India will follow this lead. The present Trade Disputes Act has proved almost a dead letter on account of its failing to impose this obligation upon the Governments concerned.

There is an omission in proposals of the Government of Bombay inasmuch as there is no time limit fixed for holding conciliation proceedings after receipt of the application, nor for making a report to Government.

If a conciliator causes unnecessary delay in taking action, such delay is likely to give an advantage to one of the parties to the dispute and the impartiality of the conciliator is likely to be challenged. In order to avoid this unfortunate result, the legislation should provide that within seven days from the receipt of the application the conciliator shall issue notices to the parties and within a fortnight or even earlier the first report shall be sent to Government. If within the time-limit prescribed a settlement is not arrived at it will be always open to the conciliator to call the parties again and make a further report.

THE CONCILIATOR

Usually there are three parties to a conciliation proceedings, upon whose co-operation and goodwill their success depends, viz., the conciliator and the tyo parties to the dispute. The presen Bill adds one more party, viz., the Labour Officer. The provisions of the Bill necessitate that the conciliator's appointment shall be permanent or continuous He will have the status of a public servant. It is necessary under the present circumstances that the conciliator should be a whole-time paid officer. In the textile industry in Bombay to which the provisions of the Bill will be applied in the first instance, neither the workers nor the employers are properly organised and there are no standardised conditions of work, with the result that occasions for for the use of the provisions of the Bill will be numerous. The number of disputes in which stoppage of work takes place is at present large. But besides the cases where actual stoppage of work takes place, there are often more cases where volved, but in which the need for a just settlement is as desirable as in those cases where actual stoppage takes place.

As the success of the conciliation machinery depends upon the personality of the conciliator, it is necessary to lay down in the legislation itself certain qualifications such as knowledge and experience of economic, social and legal matters as a guide to the appointing authorities.

The conciliator must not be one who has any pecuniary interest in the industry concerned and he should be required to take an oath of impartiality. It should also be provided that the appointment should be made after cinsultation with the organisations representing the workers and the employers.

TO EXCLUDE EXTREMISTS.

The parties to the dispute are to be represented by delegates to be elected separately by the workers and the employers concerned. The Bill permits the Labour Officer to be elected a delegate by the workers. For other delegates it lays down personal disqualifications such as conviction for an offence, insolvency and age below twenty-one.

The obvious object of Government in mentioning these disqualifications is to exclude the so-called extremist labour leaders.

Moreover the conciliator is given the power of disqualifying any one as a delegate. These disqualifying provisions will only frustrate the object for which the delegates are to be elected. The conciliation proceedings are undertaken with a twofold object. Firstly, they are intended to arrive at an agreement acceptable to both the disputing parties and, secondly, if an agreement is not arrived at pressure of public opinion is sought to be so exerted as to compel the parties to be reasonable in the light of the report of the conciliator, which may make it clear which party has obstructed agreement.

If the object of laying down such disqualifications as will exclude extremist leaders is to make an agreement possible, let it be remembered that an agreement arrived at with delegates who do not properly represent and who have no influence with the workers is not of much value and will not be accepted by the workers who are one of the principal parties in the dispute. Nor will the public exert its influence if it knows that the agreement in question was not arrived at with the delegates in whom the workers have confidence.

Curiously enough, the Bill expressly frees the Labour Officer from the disability attaching to other delegates on account of these disqualification but it does not disqualify a conciliator from holding his post even if he is convicted or becomes an insolvent.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

The Labour Officer has also been given a definite position in the conciliation proceedings under the proposed Bill, which is a novel feature. Though a Government Officer, he is permitted to be elected a workers' delegate. Where he is not a delegate but the workers are otherwise represented by delegates, the Labour Officer is to be present personally, the object of his presence being that he may be useful as an adviser or helper to the conciliator. In cases where the workers refuse to elect delegates, the Labour Officer will take his place as the workers' delegate. This last is obviously an infructuous provision. The Bill does not provide for compulsory arbitration so that an agreement arrived at against the wishes of any one of the parties can be imposed upon it. An agreement arrived at with the Labour Officer as the delegate of the workers is not likely to be accepted by the workers. The only compulsory part in the proceedings that is proposed in the Bill will be that there will be an inquiry, for which the presence of the Labour Officer will be available as an independent expert. Moreover the conciliator has power to compel the attendance of and examine any person on oath, which is sufficient for the purpose of inquiry.

TOO DRASTIC

To incite persons not to take part in the conciliation proceedings or to obstruct or to incite others to obstruct the conciliator is made an offence punishable with a very heavy sentence. This provision also is not likely to produce a desirable result. The chief intention of the Bill is to arrive at a voluntary agreement between parties and a provision of this kind is not in consonance with the spirit of free will. For the purpose, of an inquiry, which alone is compulsory, the positive provision to compel attendance and examination of any person should be sufficient. Moreover the sentence provided for conviction is too drastic.

It is necessary to point out that some of the provisions of the Bill, which are aimed at the extremists and communists such as the disqualification of the delegates, power to the Labour Officer to act as a labour delegate against the wishes of the workers and the heavy punishment of those who would advocate the boycott of the proceedings, are likely to have the undesirable effect of not only making the workers hostile to the proceedings in a particular case but also against the whole machinery of conciliation.

This is playing into the hands of the extremists and communists.

ONE-SIDED POWER

There is one provision in the Bill which is not directly concerned with conciliation proceedings viz., the duty imposed upon the Labour Officer generally to watch the interests of the workmen and to represent their grievances to employers for the purpose of obtaining redress Really speaking, this does not require legislative provision. To invest the Labour Officer with power to enter any place used for the purpose of any trade or industry or enter any residential premises provided by the employer for the workers and to call for and inspect any documents from the employers or workers does require legislative sanction. But the usefulness of such a provision can only be tested by experience. Ordinarily the employers are not likely to refuse facilities necessary to the Labour Officer appointed by Government. Such refusal is the least likely to happen in the textile industry in Bombay where the Bombay Government aways take a cue from the Bombay Millowners' Association in dealing with the workers. Ordinarily are workers or their organisations will also not refuse to give information or documents to the Labour Officer.

But in view of the fact that members of trade unions are selected for victimisation by employers and by Government for prosecution for sedition, picketing, illegally holding public meetings and processions, any attempt by the Labour Officer to seek information against the wishes of the members of a trade union is likely to create suspicion about his motives and instead of being regarded as a proctor, as is intended by the legislation, he will be looked upon with feelings of hostility.

It will, therefore, be wise not to put the Labour Officer in a difficult position by investing him with power to call for information and documents from the workmen. The one-sided power to call for information and documents from the employers alone can be justified by the existing relations between the employers and Government and the workers and Government. In any case the Labour Officer will have to be very careful if he wishes to succeed in doing his duties as a protector of persons who otherwise may not appreciate his efforts in their behalf.

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

While reviewing a legislative proposal for conciliation it is necessary to determine its exact place in the scheme for industrial peace. The object of this measure is first to bring together the two parties to an existing or an immediately threatened dispute with a view to settlement and, if that object fails, to put the public in the way of correct appreciation of the situation so that pressure of public opinion may be exercised to bring round the recalcitrant party to a position of reasonableness. The Bill provides for a formal inquiry and formal proceedings for the settlement of a dispute. The experience of the world is that very often formal proceedings are not as suitable for the settlement of a dispute as informal proceedings Formal proceedings can only begin at a very late stage either after the dispute has led to a stoppage of work or when the stoppage is imminent and bitterness has already been created. Moreover the atmosphere of formal proceedings inevitably involves publicity and red tapeism. Both these circumstances are not suitabe for settlement. On the other hand informal proceedings can be quietly begun at a much earlier stage. Realising this, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended the appointment of conciliation officers at least in Bombay and Calcutta to do the informal work. It is not clear what the intentions of the Bombay Government are. It is intended that the conciliator, before beginning formal proceedings at a late stage should remain always watchful and informally lend his help in the interests of peace? It requires to be seriously considered whether the same Officer who has informally interested himself in a case at an earlier stage can with propriety or effectiveness act as the presiding authority in more formal later proceedings. It is not also clear whether the intentions of the Government are to use the Labour Officer for this informal and earlier work. But here again it will be very difficult for the Labour Officer to reconcile the two functions of his, viz., as the protector and representative of Labour and as an officer whose duty is to bring about conciliation as an impartial third party.

Lastly, to view the present legislative effort in its proper perspective it must not be forgotten that the most important thing is to create and maintain a right atmosphere for peace in an industrial organisation. Without going into the fundamental question of the proper organisation of an industry, whether it should be on a capitalistic or socialistic basis, it must be brought to the notice of Government and the public that the suggestions made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in this respect have not received the consideration which they deserve. They have pointed out that the lack of contact between the empoyers and the empoyees and their differences in race and language due to the interposition of the Agency System between the directors and the managers are some of the main causes of labour unrest.

It is not unreasonable or unpractical to insist that not only those who have to manage the factory and supervise workers but even those who are responsible employers should learn the language of the majority of their employees, that the majority if not the whole of responsible managerial and supervising staff shall belong to the classes which are akin to the employees and that the Agency System condemned on all hands shall be abolished.

The Royal Commission have recommended the formation of works committees and industrial councils as means of establishing contact between the workers and their employers. The policy of keeping the ring free is not adequate. The proposed Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill, faulty though it is in many respects, is sound in its main principles and if it is an indication of the recognition by the Bombay Government of their wider and special responsibility towards the working classes, there is room for hope. It is a great wrong not only to keep the working classes in a position of ignorance and helplessness but to lay on them the heavy hand of the machinery of law and order and then to refuse to take full responsibility for maintaining industrial peace. May we say that the Bombay Government now recognise that it is a crime to act in such a way?

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MADRAS, August 2.

Delivering the convocation address of the Madras University this evening, Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy ex-President, Madras Legislative Council observed:—

"If you want your country to be one and united you must, whatever your calling in life, put the state above class or community. If you want your country to be free, you must flock to the service of thoes instruments of national freedom, the Army and the Navy, however difficult that service may be. If you want your country to be self-governing you must make use of those opportunities for self-government that Union Panchayats, Local Boards and Municipalities offer and take a hand in the formation of sound public opinion with regard to Local Government as it is almost conspicuous by its absence. If Government by the people is to be realised public opinion must be alert, critical and constant. Lack of public opinion is the greatest defect and danger in the public life of India."

He added that National self-determination could come only from a nation of self-governing individuals not from a collection of atoms blown about by every passing wind of doctrine or mode of life. "As long as we think and work first and last for our own kindred, class, party or group, the State cannot said to be secure in India."—A. P.

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Mahatma's Unique Services In Cause Of Harijans

Sanatanists Urged To Cease Protest And Strive Utmost To Protect His Life

Mr. Nagendranath Gupta writes in the "Hindustan Review."

It seems it was only the other day that in Europe and in America it was declared from the pulpit and the platform, and in the press, that the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi was imminent. One eloquent preacher said, in effect, that the throne of Pilate was set in public and the cross was waiting for the Mahatma to mount. The reference then was to the frequent imprisonment, with or without trial, of the man whose Christ-like personality is revered alike in the East and the West, and the magnet of whose character has drawn disciples from every part of the world. At that time the saying of Jesus that "a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house," had not been fulfilled in the case of the Mahatma, for he was greatly honoured in his own country, though he had no house to call his own. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of people crushed one another to have a sight of the lean, bare-bodied, insignificant-looking ascetic.

BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD TRAGEDIES.

In Bombay and in Ahmedabad two women were suffocated to death in the attempt to have his 'darshana.' It was almost impossible for the Saint of Sabarmati to appear anywhere without the traffic being disorganised. He had to play constantly at a game of hide-and-seek. It was impossible for him to board or leave a train at any important station without being mobbed and stifled by his admirers. Railway Companies showed him consideration by stopping mail trains at small roadside stations so that the Mahatma could be smuggled in and smuggled out unnoticed. People who are willing to pay any price for a morsel of popularity wondered at the Gargantuan dish served up to Mahatma Gandhi.

THE TURN OF WHEEL.

Ah, but that little imp of the Time-spirit had his tongue in his cheek all the time! The wheel was turning from the zenith to the nadir. Then Mahatma Gandhi was the Soul of India whom correspondents of British newspapers interviewed in prison. When he passed through the streets of Simla for prolonged negotiations with Lord Irwin as the sole ambassador of the Congress he was hailed with cries of 'Betaj Badshah' (Uncrowned King) by the multitude thronging the streets. At the Round Table Conference he was the one representative of all-India with the whole country behind him and he spoke with an authority and a clarity of expression to which no one else could aspire. Behind the prison bars and outside he was the embodiment of Swaraj, the Soul of India poised for the flight of freedom. It was as much as a man's head was worth to speak of him without the distinctive designation of Mahatma at a public meeting.

II

"SOUL OF INDIA."

And now? The martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi may become a reality any day, but otherwise the scene has shifted. There is no throne of justice, no Pontius Pilate or modern judge to occupy it, but the cry has been raised all the same, "his blood be upon us and on our children." The British Government has ceased to interfere with the Mahatma, because his political activities have been indefinitely suspended. So long as he had confined himself to them his unique position as the Soul of India was unassailable. So long as he claimed for his people equality in the council-hall of the nations, full and free partnership in the federation of the Empire, he might depend upon the enthusiastic support of his countrymen, but what right has he to plead for the admission of the low-born and the outcast into the house of God? Neither is his Mahatmaship nor his wondrous pure life of any avail. The crowds that made a frantic rush to behold him are now waving black flags as frantically and shouting him down as the enemy of the ancient religion of India.

NOT HANKERING AFTER POPULAR PLAUDITS.

If they had been content with demonstrations, however unreasonable, there would have been nothing to say, for popularity, after all, is as fickle as Lakshmi, and Mahatma Gandhi has never been a bidder for the plaudits of the populace. The demand is for his blood, for his life. The bomb that was thrown at Poona was intended to kill him; no thought was taken of the contingency that it might injure, perhaps fatally, a number of innocent persons as indeed it did. The attempt to wreck the train in which he was travelling was also meant to kill him even if it involved the deaths and serious injury of a large number of inoffensive people. By a strange irony of circumstances the police which formerly approached Mahatma Gandhi only to arrest him are now busy protecting his life from his former admiring and worshipping countrymen!

SANATANIST'S MISDEED?

Of course, the Sanatanists have vehemently protested against these outrages. Similarly, when an anarchist outrage is committed, protests are heard from every quarter. No one accuses the Sanatanists of complicity, nor are they capable of perpetrating such an outrage. At the same time, a simple process of elimination inevitably leads to the conclusion that the thrower of the bomb was either a Sanatanist or one in in sympathy with the Sanatanists and the same remark applies to the train-wreckers. Is it not as if the Lord Hari put forth his hand to save Mahatma Gandhi even as the Lord saved Prahlada when Hiranyakasipu repeatedly tried to kill him? Hari is worshipped in the temples which Mahatma Gandhi is trying to get opened to the people of Hari. If the Lord had disapproved of the work in which the Mahatma is engaged, would he have intervened to save him? This is the line of argument that the Sanatanists themselves should pursue.

III

NO SHASTRIC SANCTION.

No attempt has ever been made to prove that there is Shastric sanction for the present treatment of the Harijans. There is in fact no such authority. Swami Vivekananda, the most powerful champion of the Sanatan Dharma in modern times, declared that religion is now confined to the kitchen—and to touchability, he might have added. Among the loudest-mouthed Sanatanists, how many have read the Vedas, the Smritis and the Puranas? Ramchandra, a Kshatriya king and an avatar, embraced Guha, a Chandala king, and would have readily partaken of the cooked meat and food offered to him, but for the anchorite's vow he had taken when he went to the forest as an exile.

Chaitanya, also worshipped as an avatar, was a Brahmin of great learning, but when he became god-intoxicated, caste vanished and he embraced the low-born and the despised as warmly as he greeted the Brahmin and the caste-born. Every one was admitted to the Vaishanava and without question of caste or birth. One of the most prominent followers of Chaitanya, Haridas, was a Mussalman and at meals he sat side by side with Chaitanya, adored as Lord Gauranga. There was a saying that any one who had lost caste could become a Vaishnava, and no Vaishnava could be refused entry to a temple. It is is evident that in the time of Rama there was no such thing as untouchability by reason of birth. In the time of Chaitanya the Hindus were certainly not less devout that they are now but they were less blatant.

POTENCY OF CUSTOM.

Custom is far more powerful than religion. There is no bar in our scriptures to the admission of Harijans to our temples, but custom has slammed the door in their faces. No one takes a thought that millions of Hindus have been converted to Islam and Christianity. Was a single word of protest ever heard on that account? The Harijans are Hindus and no one has any right to exclude them from the fold of Hinduism. This is the burden of Mahatma Gandhi's pleading. His way is the way of reasonableness, founded on the adamant of conviction. Beyond moral suasion he has used no other method and he has met with astonishing success

Many temples have flung open their doors to the Harijans and these temples are just as holy as ever they were. And now Mahatma Gandhi is no longer alone in this work. There are many caste people who have identified themselves with this reform. Wherever Mahatma Gandhi has gone he has been presented with purses to carry on his work and the money has always come from caste people. It is not difficult to account for the prejudice which raised the cry of religion in danger, but it is being worn down. By no stretch of imagination or language can the Mahatma be looked upon as a foe of the ancient faith. Who gave him the title of Mahatma, if not the Sanatanists? Who is a better Hindu than himself? He has been met always with abuse and opposition but never with argument and reason. No great pandit has defeated him in argument or sought to prove that the Shastras are opposed to the admission of Harijans to the temples.

IV.

VERY PERILOUS JOB.

When Mahatma Gandhi took up his present work the authorities were greatly relieved. He was in prison, but all facilities were given to him to carry on his work and he was finally released to carry on his propaganda in any way that appeared best to him. Had the Mahatma tired of his work of political emancipation was he seeking an easier and a safer job? Events have proved that he is still engaged in the cause of freedom, but so far as he is concerned it is a far more perilous job than his clashes with the Government.

The tribunal of Pilate is all very well for a memorable precedent, but it is not conceivable that the Government would have the Mahatma blown off from the mouth of a gun under any circumstances, whereas a few—at any rate—of his beloved and grateful countrymen will make no bones of shattering him into fragments with a highly explosive bomb, or crushing him under the debris of a wrecked train. I say his countrymen deliberately, for no denunciation and no protest will acquit them of complicity, if Mahatma is sacrificed to the frenzy of fanaticism. Upon my head and the heads of my countrymen and their children will be this innocent and holy blood, and "all great Neptune's ocean will not wash it."

SERVANT OF STRICKEN AND SUFFERING.

Behold this defenceless, frail, old man going up and down the country, a tireless servant of the stricken and the suffering, a devoted helper of the despised and the downfallen! What man did nobler service to his race? Wise men of the East turn up their noses if one speaks of Mahatma Gandhi in terms of sincere and deep homage. These wiseacres like the poor have been always with us. They cannot trust themselves to admire any one greatly without a good perspective. Yesterday they dubbed him the Soul of India and to-day they compass his sudden and violent death, and of others against whom they have no grievance.

When in South Africa his countrymen committed a murderous assault upon him and left him for dead Mahatma Gandhi refused to prosecute them, and here he has said that if the bomb-thrower were brought before him he would ask the man to be discharged with a little friendly advice. But there in another continent his countrymen set upon him, and here again his countrymen seek his life. And for them he has forgiveness to give in return—a prerogative more than royal, godlike in its quality.

LET SANATANIST TAKE HEED.

The Sanatanists have rightly denounced the outrages and held that they are opposed to the spirit of Sanatan Dharma. Let them take heed, therefore, that they do nothing which may lead to the repetition of such dastardly outrages. Where is the Shastric sanction for waving black flags for a religious demonstration? They can be only used for political purposes, or in struggles between labour and capital. Behind the black flag often lurk mob violence and the murderous hand of the assassin. Are the methods of the gangsters and killers of America to be introduced even into the ancient religion of India

More than ever Mahatma Gandhi is the Soul of India and that soul is up in revolt against the ill-usage of the creatures of Hari. Has not Lord Krishna said of the Soul: "Weapons cleave him not, nor fire burneth him, nor waters wet him, nor wind drieth him away?" Of the sublime bravery of the Mahatma nothing need be said. Let the Sanatanists cease from protest and let them strain all their energies to protect the life of Mahatma Gandhi, because he is the greatest Sanatanist living and his work is blessed by the spirits of the Rishis and saints of yore.

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Some Problems Of Women's Work

Two matters of special interest to women were discussed at this year's Session of the International Labour Conference.

The Washington (1919) Convention prohibiting the employment of women during the night was revised by the addition of the following two amendments, which will facilitate the ratification of the Convention by several States Members:—

1. The Convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management, who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work;

2. In certain cases, the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning as the "night" period during which the employment of women is forbidden.

There was also a first discussion on the question of the prohibition of the employment of women on underground work in mines. This question, raised in 1929 by the Japanese workers' delegate, is already settled in most countries. Women are still, however, employed underground in mines in some Oriental countries, though the practice is steadily diminishing.

The Conference decided to place the subject on the Agenda of its 1935 Session with a view to the adoption of a Convention completely prohibiting such work.

HOURS OF WORK

Question To Be Considered By International Labour Conference

The question of the reduction of hours of work, which had been the subject of a first discussion at the 1933 Session of the International Labour Conference, came up for second discussion at this year's Session.

The proposals submitted to the Conference by the International Labour Office aimed at the establishment of a 40-hour week.

When these proposals were put to the vote, a quorum was not obtained; consequently, they were not adopted. In spite o this vote however, the majority of the Conference felt that the question of the reduction of hours, in relation both to unemployment and to the technical improvements, effected in industry in recent years, remained a live one, and was bound to continue to engage the attention of the International Labour Organisation as an outstanding issue of social policy. This sentiment was expressed in the adoption of a resolution submitted by the representatives of 24 Governments in which the Conference, after recording its conviction that reduction of hours of work remained one of the chief tasks of the international Labour Organisation, requested the International Labour Office to obtain further information and the Governing Body to place the question upon the Agenda of next year's Sessions of the Conference.

In his final address to the delegates, the President of the Conference, Senator Justin Godart, former French Minister of Labour expressed the view that on the question of the 40-hour week actual conditions of production had outrun legislation. There was no need to be discouraged by the fact that the Conference had not this year been able to reach an international agreement on the subject. To establish the 8-hour day, twenty-five years of international effort on the part of the organised workers had been required. Further adjustment of working hours could not be the task of a single day or of a single Conference.

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PLEA FOR CONVOCATION OF ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE

How I. L. O. Could Help By Devoting Attention To 220 Million Indian Labourers

(From A Correspondent).

"India and International Labour Office" was the subject on which Mr. H. Butler, Chief of the I.L.O., Sir B. N. Mitra and Jamnadas Mehta spoke, at Carlton Hall, London:—

Emphasising the need for continuing India's close co-operation with the Organisation, Mr. Butler raised the question of the special position of the Indian States as regards labour legislation.

He quoted from Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Mody who suggest the desirability of authorising the Central Government under the new Constitution to pass measures of social legislation for the whole of India. "These are primarily internal matters but they will also affect India's international relations in the future.

The whole trend of international relations is to turn more and more on economic rather than political issues. Competition is no longer a matter of tariffs or imposing quotas, but is now seen to be bound up with wage levels, standard of living and labour conditions generally. It is for that reason that the sphere of the I.L.O. is broadening and its influence in Eastern countries increasing."

Opening the discussion on the address, Sir B. N. Mitra agreed with Mr. Butler in thinking that the value of the I.L.O. to the workmen in any country was not to be measured by the number of ratifications of Labour Conventions, but by the improvement in the conditions of Labour which has taken place as a result of membership of the Organisation.

Discussing India's relations with the I.L.O., he said: "I have no hesitation in endorsing what Mr. Butler has said in this connection about India, that whatever improvement may have taken place in the conditions of the workmen in India in recent years, has been largely due to Indian association with the International Labour Organisation. Indeed, I am inclined to think that even the importance of the Whitley Commission was largely due to that connection."

Referring to Mr. Butler's suggestion about the necessity for safeguarding India's co-operation with the I.L.O. in the New Constitution, Sir B. N. Mitra affirmed that so important a point was not likely to be overlooked by the framers of the new Constitution.

PREPONDERATING EUROPEAN INFLUENCE

Mr. A. G. Clow, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, pointed out that India was comparable in size, population, and, probably, the number of wage-earners, to Europe, and said: "I have frequently tried to picture to myself a Europe federated with a government at Geneva, and India divided into thirty or forty completely soverign states. And I see an International Labour Office situated not at Geneva but at Delhi, manned almost entirely by Indians, and I see an International Labour Conference with Indian states represented by a hundred delegates and Europe by four, and the agenda drawn up mainly of subjects naturally of interest to India and in which India has made an advance, and Europe claiming special conditions, not because it is backward, but because its conditions are different. I can conceive a series of conventions which India would have no difficulty in ratifying, but which would present many serious difficulties to Europe. I am not suggesting that that is a fair analogy, but it illustrates to some extent our difficulties when we get to Geneva."

As a corrective to the preponderating influence of Western Europe in the I.L.O., Mr. Clow suggested the desirability of holding some sessions of the Conference outside Geneva.

In Mr. Clow's opinion, Mr. Butler was doing everything he could to give the I.L.O. an international rather than an inter-European outlook; and it was only by a move in this direction that the I.L.O. could hold the earnest allegiance of countries outside Europe.

That the I.L.O. could help by seeing that Indian labour is accorded proper recognition by employers, by devoting more attention to the needs of the 220 odd million of Indian agricultural labourers, by ensuring that Indian States are brought within the jurisdiction of the I.L.O., by rendering all possible help to the convocation of an Asiatic Labour Conference, and by seeing to it that the Government does not nullify the benefits of Labour Conventions by the adoption of unsuitable economic policies.

VIGOROUS when others are tired..

—because HORLICK'S gives 1/3rd extra energy

YOUR store of energy depends very directly on the nourishment you are getting.

For the extra energy needed to carry you through long, busy days, you cannot do better than rely on Horlick's—like thousands of other active people.

Containing all the goodness of fresh full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat, Horlick's is a balanced food and supplies valuable elements ordinary diet often lacks. Horlick's daily can give you as much as one-third extra energy.

Don't delay. If you are feeling in the least below par, start on Horlick's. It's a delicious drink, iced or hot.

The best way to prepare Horlick's is with the special Mixer. This is obtainable at stores; or from P.O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

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THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK Available Everywhere

£992,395 ARREARS

Finances Of League Of Nations

The treasurer of the League of Nations said that the 57 nations composing the League had contributed since its formation 15 years ago, the sum of 12½ million pounds (1). Of this total the Secrearist had spent 7½ million pounds, including expendidute on buildings and on the technical and special organisations of the League. The International Labour Office had spent 4 million pounds, and the Permanent Court of International Justice £874,000.

The average annual expenditure for the last three years had been £1,106,090, and, in his opinion, that was the minimum amount necessary to run the League in present conditions.

The League's Health Bureau in Singapore was paid for partly by the League, partly by grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and partly by special grants from Eastern States. It spent in the neighbourhood of £6,000 a year, and its Director, when recently required to reduce his expenditure by something like 20 per cent, had pointed out that he saved the shipping of the world thousands of pounds annually by wireless notification of the outbreak of major contagious diseases, and thus preventing ships at sea from incurring heavy quarantine charges if they entered the infected port. This was one small instance of the money which the existence of the League saved countries and private enterprises.

Arrear contributions had amounted at the end of last year to £1,179,243, but had fortunately been reduced by the end of April this year to £992,395 or 7½ per cent of the total of the budgets of the League.

£324,933, or over 32 per cent of the arrears, was due by China to the end of 1930 and she had undertaken to the Assembly to pay these arrears in equal proportions over 20 years. She had, so far, paid regularly.

Argentine owed £133,078 or 13·4 per cent of the arrears; she had paid her 1933 contribution and would now pay regularly in the future, but there was some legal doubt as to her liability for the four years 1929/1932, when she did not participate in the League's work. This sum was probably irrecoverable.

£325,807, or 32 per cent was due by Latin America States; much of it had accumulated during the last few years and some of the causes were suspension of interest payments and heavy depreciation of currencies.

The balance of £208,577 or 21 per cent was due for the period of the financial stringency—1931-1933—by ordinarily good payers and was recoverable.

The Allocation Committee had recently met with the object of revising the scale, for it had been subjected to considerable pressure to do so. But they had been driven to the conclusion that it would be necessary for the Assembly to continue the existing scale until greater currency stability had been achieved and a greater trade revival had occurred.

INTERNATIONAL HALL FOR 57 NATIONS

There had been a good deal of criticism of the new League buildings on the grounds of their high cost. Such criticism was not, however, justified by the figures. The building would cost altogether about a million pounds, or 1/6d per cubic foot at par. This figure compared favourably with the cost of any modern public building in England, and still more favourably with the cost of any such building in Switzerland. The fact was that the new League buildings could have been built somewhat more cheaply had the original plans been adhered to, but the two million dollar Rockefeller gift for a library caused the plans to be redrafted as the original site was too small. "If the total cost of about one million pounds for the building sounds a lot" said Mr. Jacklin, "find out what your local town hall costs, and remember that we are the international town hall of 57 nations."

To sum up, the finances of the League were healthy, and the League was never likely to founder on the financial rock.—A. P.

PROPOSALS OF AMERICAN DELEGATION TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

World Opinion To Be Informed Of Activities In Production Of Armaments

The following are extracts from "the Broadcast Spesch" of Mr. Wilson of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference:—

The evils arising from the unrestricted production and trade in arms have become increasingly apparent. The realisation of the peoples of the world of these evils has become increasingly more vocal, and public opinion in the United States recently reached such a point that President Roosevelt thought it well to authorise the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva to urge prompt and decisive action on this subject. The fact that this public demand in the United States found echo in other nations became apparent through the immediate and enthusiastic reception acorded to this intiative of President Roosevelt's—a reception which gives hope for tangible accomplishment.

I sohuld like to summarise to you the most salient points and characteristics of the plan submitted by the American delegation.

First and of the highest importance, everything in the suggested plan applies with equal force to factories owned by the States signatory to the Convention and to the factories owned by private individuals. Each munitions plant will be subject to the same rules, same control the same publicity as to its actions. The particular point of equal applicability of rule to State and private manufacture has been such a stumbling block that it has taken nine long years of labour to overcome.

The second point is the assumption of full and complete responsibility by each signatory power for production and trade in arms in the territories under its jurisdiction. This responsibility is exercised by means of a general licensng system for the manufacture of arms and for the special export or import licenses for the trade in arms. But the final responsibility for the efficacy of the system rests in every case in the State in whose territory the arms are manufactured, from whose territory arms are shipped and into whose territory arms are imported.

The third point, which I ask you especially to remember, is that the plan sets up a system of publicity which provides not only that throughout the life of the article manufacured its every movement is known, but that even before its production there is full publicity as to its eventual production. Such far-reaching and sweeping publicity had never been envisaged until President Roosevelt authorised us to propose it in our recent memorandum.

This over what this means! World public opinion will be constantly informed of the activities of all phases of the production and trade in armaments. This will be accomplished, first, by publication of lists of State production facilities; second, publication of licenses granted to private manufacturers with specific mention as to what they are authorised to make; third, immediate publicity as to all orders for production whether they are in state arsenals or in private factories; fourth, immediate publicity as to all shipments whether imports or exports; and fifth, an annual report of all production within the territories of any state that signs the Convention.

FEAR OF SURPRISE ATTACK WILL BE DIMINISHED

One of the greatest causes of fear and distrust between nations has been the uncertainty as to what was going on within their neighbours' territory, because the endeavour is made to keep all operations regarding armament in the strictest secrecy. The present plan will enable each nation to know exactly and specifically what armament his neighbour is either making or importing and the sole cost will be equal frankness in his own part. The project will allow each nation if necessary to make inquiries as to the purpose of such armament. The fear of surprise attack, which has always been prepared in secret, will by this publicity be greatly diminished.

The fourth point is that there will be set up, presumably in Geneva, an international body to whom all this publicity will be furnished and which will correlate and publish it. The same organisation will have the duty of administering supervision and control as to production and traffic in arms, which is also provided for in the plan. This central body will occupy much the same position in influencing and mobilising public opinion on the arms problem that the Central Bureau in the opium traffic now holds for the treatment of that evil. The work which has been done by the Central Body on the opium or narcotics problem although of only a few years' duration, has been such as to justify the hope that a body handling the arms problem in a somewhat similar manner will achieve equally beneficial results.

HOURS OF WORK

Special Conditions Of The Glass Industry

If the various countries concerned accept the decision of the recent International Labour Conference in Geneva, hours of work in automatic sheet glass factories will be settled on a basis of equality for manufacturers of all nationalities.

The process of mechanisation, which is characteristic of industry in general at the present time, has reached a particularly advanced stage of development in the glass manufacturing industry. Since the machine process introduced in recent years are necessarily continuous, the normal system of a general stoppage of work over the week-end is not suitable to this particular industry.

The solution embodied in the Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference is the application of a four-shift system, with a working week of 42 hours calculated over a period not exceeding four weeks. Under this system a factory working four weekly shifts of 42 hours will be able to keep its plant in operation for the whole of the seven days in the week, while the individual worker will be assured of a reasonable rest period.

Silicosis And Compensation

A further step in the international campaign against the ravages of silicosis was taken by the International Labour Conference at its recent Session in Geneva, when a decision was reached providing for the recognition of silicosis as an industrial disease for which workers' compensation should be payable as for an industrial accident. In 1925 a Convention was adopted, which treated lead-poisoning, mercury-poisoning and anthrax as industrial diseases for which compensation should be payable. The list was extended last June to include not only silicosis but also poisoning by phosphorus, arsenic, benzene, etc., troubles due to radium and X-rays, and primary cancer of the skin.

CONGRESS UNKIND TO HEALERS OF COMMUNALISM

"Servants Of India" Criticises Its Attitude

POONA, August 2.

"The Congress has forced Pandit Malaiya and Mr. Aney out of the Parliamentary Board, and in doing so, it has virtually forced the Hindu Maha Sabha out of its own fold. If the Maha Sabha were more narrowly communalistic than Muslims would be under the communal award this result would be welcomed by nationalists. But in the fight that is now going forward between the two communities, there is no question whatever that Hindus show a greater spirit of nationalism than Muslims; and every nationalist will deplore the so-called National Congress being more tender towards those, who would perpetuate communal divisions than towards those who would heal them", writes the "Servants of India", commenting editorially on the Benares decisions.

LIBERALS LIKE GOVT.'S DECISION

Continuing the Paper writes:—"We can understand people being despondent about communal electorates being got rid of and therefore, acquiesing to the British Government's communal decision, which, though unjust and anti rational, has the great merit of putting an end somehow to our internal dissensions. Some of the Liberal leaders frankly take up this attitude. They were the most accommodating of all in their negotiations with Muslims and others, who asked for separate representation of their communities. They could not come to a mutual agreement on any terms, which would be considered at all reasonable. A continuing disagreement, they saw, would block all future progress, and they felt further that they could get better terms if the British Government shouldered the responsibility of allocating the number of seats in the Legislatures to different communities by direct negotiations between the communities themselves. This was of course a very bitter experience that they had.

TWISTS AND TURNS IN CONGRESS POLICY

"One cannot resist the impression, when one reflects on the turns and twists in the Congress policy in this respect, that the Congress leaders also are at heart utterly despondent about their being able in the near future to modify the communal award and that they are prepared in practice to accept it for an indefinite length of time. If a Constituent Assembly, which they envisage could be relied upon to change the award, they would obviously have no compunction in rejecting it now along with the White Paper. But they do not reject it because they are conscious that they will have to abide by it. Why else would they regard the possibility of some nationalist member of the Assembly tabling a resolution disapproving the award as deplorable? And why would they prohibit a Congress member voting in favour of such a resolution, if one was moved in the Assembly?

GANDHIJI'S SYMPATHY

Gandhiji is now said to have made a concession in this respect only to two individuals. In the generocity of his heart he is, we are told, "even prepared to give freedom of conscience" to Pandit. Malaviya and Mr. Aney to vote in favour of a condemnatory resolution. Every other Congressman is under orders to vote against it and, if possible, defeat it, even if in doing so they have to run counter to their own conscience!!!

"If this is not acceptance one of the communal award we wonder what is.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS COMMUNAL AWARd

"In rejecting the White Paper, we reject the communal award by implication; why, then, do you want a specific resolution rejecting the award? the Congress asks. It is just because of the wobbling to which the Congress takes recourse. If a Congressman is bound to vote in favour of the rejection of the White Paper, why should he be bound to vote against the rejection of the communal award? This shows that the Congress does not treat all the parts of the White Paper on the same footing. Some of them are acceptable to it, others not. Apparently, the communal award, like the extension of the franchise is accepable to the Congress, and that is why those, who are opposed to it ask for separate resolution expressing condemnation of the communal award. In this they are surely right, and the more the Congress quibbles are surely right, and the more the Congress quibbles about it, the more will suspicion grow that the Congress will not lift its little finger against the award either now or at any time in future.

FEAR OF MUSLIM OPPOSITION

"We have never been able to understand why the Congress is raising a nest of hornets about its ears unnecessarily. It rejects the communal award too? Who will be offended by it? The nationalists Muslims? They are Nationalist indeed if they feel disapproval of such an anti-national decision like a blow to themselves! The communal Muslims? But how is it incumbent upon the Congress to keep them in a pleasan mood? If the Congress must refuse to reject the communal award because the Muslims like it, similarly, it should refuse to reject the White Paper because all sorts of toadies and flunkies like it. Why, the communal Muslims are agains rejection of the White Paper too. But the Congress does not alter policy on that account. Why should it alter its policy in regard to the communal award because they are against its rejection?

HINDU COMMUNTY ALIENATED

"For fear of alienating a handful of Nationalists Musims (whose nationalism often requires quite a big opera-glass to see) the Congress has chosen to alienate the whole Hindu community, just the community which has made untold sacrifices in the past in the interest of the Congress. Probably, the Mahatma feels that there is not much driving power left in Pandit Malaviya and that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney will do nothing more than record a platonic dissent and can therefore be safely ignored."—United Press.

Our Saugor Letter

CONGRESS COMMITTEE BUSY

Thousand Members Enrolled

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Aug. 1.

Two cholera cases imported during the third week of July are said to be responsible for an outbreak of cholera in the city; and sporadic cases are still going on. The disease is not confined to any particular ward and two to three are reported from different quarters. In spite of the heavy rains the epidemic is not showing any signs of abatement. During this season the flies have enormously increased the infection.

The Municipal and Medical authorities are taking the necessary precautionary measures to prevent the disease from assuming an epidemic form.

DACOITS ROUNDED UP.

Mr. Suraj Pershad, Circle Inspector Khurai, recently succeeded in rounding up a gang of about 13 persons who are alleged to have been responsible for a dacoity that was committed in a village "Godu" in Khurai Tehsil.

It is reported that the pilice party, in the early hours of morning cautiously surrounded the village Deul, and took them all unaware. Some of these alleged dacoits are also wanted by the U. P. Police for offences, committed in their territory.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BURIAL OF A BOY.

According to a report from Khurai (a tehsil in Saugor district) it appears that two graziers of village Rithore, in order to satisfy their private grudge with a Mali one day caught hold of his minor son aged about five, and after brutally assaulting and inflicting several injuries over his body, buried the boy just close to a Nallah, thinking him to be dead.

A vigorous search for the boy was made and the next day the search party noticing the head of a child, in a pit pulled him out—who after a while gaining consciousness narrated the whole incident and later on succumbed to the injuries. The dead body of the boy was sent or post-mortem and both the alleged culprits are under arrest.

Workers of the local Congress Committee are actively busy in enrolling the members and so far about a thousand have been enlisted. The election of the President and new office-bearers will be held next week.

WEATHER AND CROP.

Heavy rain fell on four days during the week. The total from 1st June up to date is 26.68. The rain has hindered completion of sowings especially on the heavier soils.

The Juar area is likely to be below normal. Sowing of Til and Ramtil, has commenced at places. Weeding continues. Germination is satisfactory. The crops are generally in good condition, but poor development owing to heavy rain and late sowing is reported from Hatta Tehsil. A long break is needed.

"GANDIVA" INAUGURATED

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 3.

The well-known educationist of Bhavnagar, Mr. Gijubhai Badheka inauguarted the first children's fortnightly the "Gandiva" last Wednesday evening at Surat, Rao Saheb I. P. Khan Saheb presiding.

Sjt. Gijubhai made interesting remarks about the children's newspapers of other lands and expressed great hopes for the new Gujarati periodical which is to be edited by Mr. and Mrs. Natwar Vimawala. He opened the first packet and read out a couple of good articles. Copies of the first issue were freely delivered among the children present.

Sjt. Gijubhai left Surat on Thursday night for Bombay where he has to attend several functions besides opening a children's Montessory School at Santa Cruz.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. K. B. Singh, Indian Member of the Fiji Legislative Council has been appointed a justice of Peace in recognition of the claims of the Indian community for equal opportunities.

Mr. Ramesh Chander Bhahely a leading Zamindar of Etawah has donated Rs. 10,000, to the local Sanatan Dharam High School for the construction of Hostel Buildings.

Cholera is prevailing in the Etawaha city as well as in the district and no signs of abatement are visible.

TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN
SATURDAY, 4th Aug., 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 5th Aug. 9-30 a.m.
Forbes Gujrati Hall
Opposite to IMPERIAL CINEMA.
Tickets:—Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Rs. 1-12 Rs. 1-2.
Tickets can be had from Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Princess Street and at the time of the Concert at Forbes Gujarati Hall.

WELLINGTON
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A THRILLING ROMANCE OF LOVE and SPORTING LIFE
THE BIG TIMER
THE BIG TIMER
THE BIG TIMER
A BOISTEROUS COMEDY.—Thrilling Punch—of a boy who beat the world but could not lick himself without the LOVE and TRUST of a GIRL,
WITH
BEN LYON
BEN LYON
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
THELMA TODD
A rib cracking Comedy Drama of
HISSES-MISSIS-KISSES !
THE BIG TIMER
Drama of the Ambitions of youth and the PITFALLS of SUCCESS!
Also Mickey Mouse in
"MICKEY'S MECHANICAL MAN"
Plans Open 'Phone 22666.

THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
The choice of the multitude
The Idol of the Indian Screen
SULOCHANA
IN
An unforgettable romantic masterpiece of old Persia
"GULSANOVAR"
WITH
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SYED AHMED
and others, in supporting cast.
Director: HOMI MASTER
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

11th
is a lucky number they say because it brought peace to the world.
11th week of RANJIT'S
GUN SUNDARI
Will bring peace and happiness to your family if you see it carefully
Don't Miss This
Popular Social picture running AT
WEST END TALKIES

TO-MORROW
AT 10 A. M.
SON OF A SHEIKH
Featuring
RUDOLPH VALENTINO and VILMA BANKY
An Outstanding Masterpiece
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY!
A thrilling comedy drama of the Sunny South at
THE CARLTON
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN. MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.
A VOYAGE OF THRILLS, LAUGHS AND LOVE!
'Lazy River'
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
WITH
GEORGE LEWIS
(of "The Collegians" fame)
JEAN PARKER
ROBERT YOUNG
Directed by
GEORGE B. SEITZ
the famous serial director.

THE PALACE
NEAR BYCULLA RLY. STATION.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORN. SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.
FREDRIC WHITE AND GILBERT CHURCH
PRESENTS
THE LOST-CHORD
Story Based Upon SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S IMMORTAL SONG.
LOST-CHORD
LOVE AND SACRIFICE ENTWINED WITH THE MAGICAL POWER OF MUSIC
EMBRACING EVERY HUMAN EMOTION
SINGLE FARE DOUBLE JOURNEY
By
HURRICANE EXPRESS
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.
THE EDWARD
(DHOBI TALAO)
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
LAST INSTALMENT LAST SERIAL 11-25 PARTS
HURRICANE EXPRESS

DEFINITELY THE LAST WEEK
When You Can Enjoy the
"SARASWATI" STUNT SUPER
Mysterious Prince
(M T)
with
Master VITHAL
The Favourite Stunt Star In The Lead
Supported by:
KISHORI, SALVI
VASANT PEHELVAN,
SHAKUNTALA
AT
KRISHNA TALKIES
Charni Road.
DAILY AT 5-15; 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MATINEE at 2-30 p.m. on Sat and Sun.

HAL ROACH presents
Stan LAUREL
Oliver HARDY
in SONS OF THE DESERT
with CHARLEY CHASE
MAE BUSCH
DOROTHY CHRISTY
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
Directed by William A. Seiter
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
TO KEEP FIT.....
Come To
KOHINOOR CINEMA
—DADAR, (B.B.)—
when the Great Funsters Will Shake You Laughing
DAILY AT 5, 7-30, 10 p.m.
MATINEE ON SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 p.m.

SAGAR MOVIETONE PICTURE
Coming Definitely on Thursday 9th August
MUSIC when soft Voices DIE VIBRATE IN MIND—
Yes, you will leave the Theatre with Music and Songs—and you will Sing it all the time
Dancing Girl
Please note:—The Timing Matinee on Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Starring:—SWAROOPRANI, JADDANBAI, YAKUB, with MEHBOOB, KAYAMALI, PESSI PATEL, MISRA.
A Novel Entertainment
Super Talkies
Charni Road Junction

NATURE WEEPS!
But her Smile is Not Far
The World Will Take On A Radiant Smile With The DAWN OF BEAUTY
PRABHAT'S
Amrit Manthan
Is Coming!
With
NALINI TURKHED, SHANTA APTE, KESHAO RAO DATEY, SURESHBABU, CHANDRAMOHAN
LOOK OUT FOR DATE AND THEATRE
AFTER AMRIT MANTHAN: (1) Chandrasena (2) Balgandharva Productions

TRADE & FINANCE

Higher Yield On Treasury Bills Hardens Call Rate

PROFIT-TAKING IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ...

Large Silver Purchases By Bazar Operators

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Aug. 3.

MONEY.

Money was easy during the early part of the week but steadied up in mid-week. Call funds were available at 3/4 per cent during the early part, but since Wednesday the rate for call funds rose to as high as 2 per cent due to higher yield on Treasury Bills. There were no treasury maturities, but renewals amounted to Rs. 163.75 lacs. Government have further repaid to the Imperial Bank of India Rs. 2 crores against Ways and Means thus reducing their outstanding borrowings to Rs. 11 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows as increase of Rs. 106.10 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 1 1/4 per cent. and six months 1 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on July 27th shows a further increase of Rs. 244.32 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 26,59,74,000 as compared with Rs. 27.75 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.92, an increase of 3.38 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland Bills Discounted show a decrease of Rs. 4.03 lacs and Rs. 21.11 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 2.08 lacs. Government Deposits are down by the small amount of Rs. 81,000 to Rs. 68,568 lacs. Other Deposits declined by Rs. 128.94 lacs to Rs. 754.53 lacs. The item of Government securities shows a decrease of Rs. 145.29 lacs to Rs. 33.41 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Giltedged prices were steady at the opening, but towards the close, the rates eased off on profit-taking and speculative sales in 3 1/2 per cent Paper The disturbing news from Austria as well as Germany was to a great extent responsible for the present selling pressure. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper opening at Rs. 89/8, improved to Rs. 89/9, but eased off to Rs. 88/14. 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 improved from Rs. 99/3 to Rs 99/5, but closed at Rs. 99/2. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan declined from Rs. 105/9 to Rs. 105/6. 4 per cent 1943 Loan receded from Rs. 106/4 to Rs. 106/1. 4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds eased to Rs. 100/4 and 1955/60 to Rs. 112/10. 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 fell from Rs. 109/4 to Rs. 108/11 and 1940/43 to Rs. 109/11. 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 remained steady at Rs. 116/15. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was steady at Rs. 105/7 and Treasury Bonds at Rs. 104/8.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly steady throughout the week with sellers of ready T.T. at 1/6 1/32 and buyers at no better than 1/6 1/16. A fair amount of gold was bought by Banks for export, while merchandise export bills showing was negligible. At the last bidding of £.1 million, Government allotted £.130,000 at 1/6 1/16. The following are the forward quotations:—August to December 1/6 1/32 sellers.

The dollar/sterling quotation after rising to dol 5.04, declined to dol 5.03 1/8, but closed at dol. 5.03 3/4. The Paris/London cross rate was throughout stationary at 76 3/8. The Belga and Italian lira finished at 21.46 and 58.71 respectively.

A press Communique of the 31st July states that there were no sterling purchases during the week ending 28th July 1934 and the total purchases since 1st April to date to £.8,862,000.

A Press communique of 1st August states that tenders to the amount of £.130,000 at 1/6 1/16 were received and allotted in ful. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 8th August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

In the gold market the trend of prices was upwards and ready after opening at Rs. 34/4 improved to Rs 34/6/3, but closed at Rs. 34/5. A fair amount of business was done both for ready and forward deliveries. Banks bought fair quantities for export, while this being the settlement week, a large amount of inter-bazar business was also transacted. Arrivals from up-country have diminished to some 10,000 to 12,000 tolas a day and the stocks on hand are reduced to about 200,000 tolas. The daily offtake continues unchanged at 3,000 tolas. The quotations for sovereigns show no change at Rs. 21/9/9 and Rs. 21/10/3 for ready and forward. The price of gold in London varied between 138s. 1/2d. and 138s. 1d. closing at 138s. 2d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. 'Rajputana' amounted to Rs. 116.16 lacs and per s.s. 'Pres. Munroe' to Rs. 16.15 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34/6/3 and Rs. 34/4/6 for ready and 27th July settlement, Rs. 34/6/3 and Rs. 34/5/3 for 25th August settlement and Rs. 34/6/9 and Rs. 34/5/9 for 24th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 89,296 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

After a weak opening, the price of silver improved sharply on large purchases by bazar operators. It is reported that American Banks were buying silver in London even paying a higher price after the fixing. This encouraged local operators and the tone of the market became bullish. Ready silver opened at Rs. 56/12 and after declining to as low as Rs. 56/9, shot up to Rs. 57/15. The daily offtake in the local market continues at the small figure of 20 bars, while stocks on hand stand at the large figure of some 9,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1/4-1/16 to 1/4 5/16. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20 9/16 and 20 1/16 for ready and 20 11/16 and 20 3/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57/15 and Rs. 56/9 for ready and 31st July settlement, Rs. 58/1 and Rs. 56/11 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 58/3 and 58/2 for 27th September settlement. There were no imports of silver during the week.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were maintained throughout the week and in some instances rates show slight improvement. The cotton mill section was particularly steady on firmer rates for raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders. Bombay Dyeing Rs 733/2, 750 10; Century Rs. 260/10, Rs. 266/14; Cent. India Rs. 218/12, Rs. 223/12; Kohinoor Swadeshi Rs. 168/12, Rs. 173/12.

Prices in the miscellaneous section oscillated within narrow limits. Steel shares were on the whole steady and a large amount of business was transacted both in Ordinaries and 2nd preference. Tata Iron Ordys improved from Rs. 70/14 to Rs. 71/4 declined to Rs 70-6 but closed at Rs. 70/10. Deferreds improved from Rs. 273/2 to Rs. 275/10, declined to Rs. 271/14 and closed at Rs 272 Other sections were steady Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 146/14, and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 1473/12 and Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1098/12. Alcocks show a slight improvement to Rs. 183/12 and Bombay Burma to Rs. 454/6. Bombay Trams and Bombay steams were steady at Rs. 146/4 and Rs. 303/2, respectively. Cements shares were steady. Bundis improved from Rs. 31/10 to Rs. 32/2. Indian Cements improved from Rs. 398/2 to Rs. 403/12 Katni Ordys from Rs. 338/2 to Rs. 343/2, and Shahabads from Rs 347/8 to Rs. 350/10. Railway shares show no price changes. Ahd. Prantij closed at Rs. 373/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 770.

Imperial Bank shares rose from Rs. 1422/8 to Rs. 1447/8 and Contributories from Rs. 351/4 to Rs. 355. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 11 and Central Banks at Rs. 29/10.

WORLD'S COTTON CROPS

Present Outlook

AMERICAN—Drought in N. Texas and and Oklahoma. Central and Eastern Belt fair progress.
INDIAN.—Satisfactory Progress. Acreage increase about 7 per cent.
CHINESE.—Severe damage by drought
EGYPTIAN.—Some damage by leaf worms.
RUSSIAN.—Condition good but some complaints about worm damage.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 124 at Cross Rate 5.03 5/8
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 227—Liverpool May 1935 6.81 Rs. 69 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 227—New York May 13.43 Rs. 69 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 5/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 1st August	5,071
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,403,560
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,477,397
Decrease	—73,837

QUININE SALES

Press Reports Contradicted

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A statement has appeared in the Press that the Bombay Government spent only the paltry sums of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 9,750 respectively, on free distribution and cheap, sale of quinine in the year 1932. This is incorrect. The Government of Bombay spend every year Rs. 30,000 on free distribution of quinine and Rs. 39,750 on cheap sale of quinine.

Recently the system of distribution was revised so as to ensure supply of quinine to the remotest villages and utilise the available funds to the fullest advantage. Advantage is not however taken to a very great extent by the public of the facilities for obtaining cheap quinine and, although quinine is available in many post offices, the full amount available for this purpose is never expended.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug 3

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U	.. 140	136	133	128	
Panjab	... 140	136	133	128	
Rajputana	... 140	136	133	128	
Oomra No. 3	203	200	198	194	...
C P No. 1	215	212	210	206	...
C P No. 2	208	205	203	199	...
Broach No. 2	... 228	225	223	221	
Punjab-Ame	... 235	232	230	228	
Surat	... 288	285	282	279	
Rajpipla	... 286	283	280	277	
Navsari	... 290	287	284	281	

BUREAU TO BRING RISE IN COTTON

Healthy Statistical Position After Four Years

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we wrote this report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
New York 25/7/34	12.76	12.91	13.05	13.09
New York 1/8/34	13.12	13.28	13.39	13.47
	+.36	+.37	+.34	+.38
	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 25/7/34	6.69	6.64	6.65	6.64
Liverpool 1/1/34	6.82	6.80	6.81	6.81

During the past week fluctuations have been smaller than recently but the undertone has held firm. Disturbed political conditions on the Continent and rather poor trade reports from many quarters have tended to temper bullish enthusiasm. On the other hand we continue to receive most alarming reports about the condition of the growing crop in America. The market is now awaiting the first American Government crop estimate which is due for publication on 8th August.

PRIVATE ESTIMATES.

Most private estimates so far received are under 9 1/2 million bales and more than one have been under 9 millions. Earlier in the season we were told that with a reduced acreage we could expect intensive cultivation of this year's crop and therefore a satisfactory outturn per acre could be relied upon. However weather as usual has been the all-important factor. The drought in large areas in the West is still unrelieved and in the East conditions have favoured the bollweevil. The consuming section of the trade is still sceptical about the damage reports, which is not surprising in view of their experiences in recent years. Crop estimators are so unanimous in their assertions about damage to the crop, we think it would be unwise to assume that all these people are exaggerating the unfavourable condition of the crop. We look like having a bullish report next Wednesday and are of opinion this will bring a further advance in values. For the last few years we have got so accustomed to low prices the average trader cannot believe that we are probably now moving to a higher level, forgetting that a small crop in America this year will give us a healthy statistical position in American cotton for the first time in four years.

MODERATE DEMAND.

The local market has advanced in sympathy with American advices, although not quite to the same extent. There has been a moderate demand from Japan, and the business done with the Continent, although still small, is larger than for some time. Local Mills continue to buy sparingly, it is not yet being time to expect fresh cloth demand from the interior. So far Indian crop reports are distinctly favourable, and the present outlook is for a larger crop than last year. The critical time for the Indian crop does not occur until September/October. This year we look like having a rainfall above the average. We do not think it would be wise to conclude so early in the season that a large Indian crop will be a certainty. We are strongly of opinion Millowners in this country would be well advised to secure their supplies of staple varieties, as these are still quoted much too cheap as compared with American cotton of similar staple. In fact there are indications of export demand for such styles of cotton, and it must be remembered that India does not grow enough stapled cotton to meet the requirements of her own expanding Textile Industry.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Aug. 3.

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17, 18
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16, 17
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 14, 15
Gram Rs. 15, 16
Tilseed Rs. 28, 35
Linseed Rs. 25, 26
Maka Rs. 5, 6
Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Oil cakes Rs. 10, 12
Cottonseed Rs. 10, 11
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds
Bengal Rs. 76, 87
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds.
Bengal Rs. 67, 76
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Rawa Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad Ata per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3
Tea Rates, per lbs.—
Liptan 8 as to 1/12.
Bharmal 7 as to 1/2.
Otur Brand 6 as to 1/4.
Chandara Brand 8 1/2 as to 1/8
Shares.—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 37
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 112
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 142
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 113
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 105
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 82
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 23
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 United Profitable and Agriculturist Co. Ltd 48
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 112
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.

Bullions.—
Gold bar per tola 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 56/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/8
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-June.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Sept.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 5/8 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 3rd inst.
Java/London 7.40 2nd inst.
London/Paris 76.40 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 21.46 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.44 2nd inst.
London/Italy 58.71 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 13.00 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd inst.
London/New York 5.03 7/16 2nd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.44 1/4 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-18-1 1st inst. £6-18-2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 1st inst. 20 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/2 1st inst. 20 11/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.70 1st inst. 47.15 2nd inst
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 1st inst. 13/16 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 1st inst. 1 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Java ready	13 15 6
S. S. Arabia	4 1 6
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 3
S. S. Nawab	4 1 3
S. S. Ranee	4 0 9
July shipment	4 1 0
Aug.-Sept. shipment	4 0 9
Oct-Dec. shipment	4 1 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 2.

Sept	1.79+.03
Dec.	1.84+.02
Mar.	1.87+.01
May	1.91+.02

Tone:—Steady

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 2.

Spot silver	46 5/8+.1/4c.
September	47.15+.45
December	47.30+.30
March	47.80+.30

Tone:—Steady

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 3.

London gold prices were raised by one penny to £6-18-2 on Thursday. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 20 9/16d. on Indian buying while New York silver prices advanced 45 points. Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day firm at 1.4 5/16 but closed steady at 1.4 1/4.

In the local silver market is believed the American Government is buying silver and there is a talk of a big rise in silver prices in the local market. Some looking for Rs. 62 and some even as high as Rs. 65. This belief has been responsible for steady rise in local prices. To-day the market opened at Rs. 58-2-6 and advanced to Rs. 58/4 on active buying. Later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 57/15 but later on the market was steady at Rs. 58.

There was some scattered selling in the gold market and prices after opening at Rs. 34-5-6 declined to Rs. 34-5-3.

Ready silver	57 12 0
September settlement	57 13 0
October settlement	57 15 0
Ready gold	34 5 0
September settlement	34 5 3
October sttlement	34 5 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	109
Central India	32
Berar	274
Central Provinces	96
Dhollera	1,099
Rajputana	138
Sind-Punjab	109
Compta-Dharwar	1,433
Western-Northerns	834
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	927
East Africans	3,520
Total Cotton	8,571 cwts.
Wheat	11,996
Linseed	1,083
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	288
Gingellyseed	1,780
Poppyseed	48
Groundnuts	3,068
Castorseed	117
Rice	4,833
Myrabollams	9
Mowraseed	387
Gram	974
Joowar	37
Barley	386
Bajree	1,432
Coal	1,155 tons.

LONDON BULLION MAKRET

Quiet Business

London, July 11.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,461,382 on the 4th instant as compared with £191,460,163 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £62,443 in bar gold.

In the open market business has been quiet; the amount available during the week was about £1,500,000, and this was absorbed by general demand.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per ounce fine.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
July 5th	137s/7d.	12s/4.19d.
July 6th	137s/9d.	12s/4.01d.
July 7th	137s/10.1/2d.	12s/3.88d.
July 9th	137s/11.1/2d.	12s/3.79d.
July 10th	138s./ 0.1/2d.	12s/3.70d.
July 11th	137s/11d.	12s./3.84d.
Average.	137s/10.25d.	12s/3.90d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Switzerland	234,631
Germany	12,088
Belgium	5,548
France	15,066
Iraq	12,605
China	652,443
British India	488,270
British South Africa	1,828,033
British West Africa	124,336
U. S. A.	7,051
Venezuela	20,933
Peru	62,969
Australia	109,875
Other countries	28,031
	£3,601,879

EXPORTS.

	£
Switzerland	1,728
Belgium	8,000
France	104,562
Poland	4,270
Netherlands	5,000
U. S. A.	581,725
Other countries	831
	£ 706,116

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed from Bombay on the 7th instant carries gold to the value of about £1,496,000 of which £1,361,000 is consigned to London and £135,000 to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1934 amounted to 58,485 fine ounces as compared with 57,360 fine onces for April 1934 and 53,358 fine ounces for May 1933.

SILVER.

There have been further sales on China account and re-sales by speculators; America sold moderately on occasion and towards the end of the week there was some re-selling by the Indian Bazaars. Although speculators and India continued to give support, buyers have been less inclined to press, consequently prices showed a tendency to ease. Nevertheless, the market has a fairly steady appearance at the moment and the undertone appears good.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 2nd instant to mid-day on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	24,900
Australia	12,279
Peru	11,964
China	47,530
U. S. A.	278,222
British India	30,835
Canada	21,999
Hongkong	7,550
Other countries	6,424
	£441,703

EXPORTS.

New Zealand	£43,712
Other countries	1,638
	£45,350

Coin at face values.

Quotations during the week:—

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 5th instant to the 11th instant was dol 5.06. and the lowest dol. 5.03.1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 7th instant consisted of about 112,900,000 ounces in sycee, 374,000,000 dollars and 31,300,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 115,700,000 ounces in sycee, 384,000,000 dollars and 31,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 30th ultimo.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 3

Despite a decline of 5 points in Argentine linseed there was good enquiry from exporters and prices improved but later on there was scattered long liquidation which wiped off the improvement. Wheat market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. To-day September Linseed opened at Rs. 6-15-9 and prices advanced to Rs. 7-0-3. Later on there was realising by bazar operators and prices declined to Rs. 6-15-9. May option was quoted at 6-13-0. In wheat September delivery was done at Rs. 3-15-9 and May at Rs. 4-5-9. At the close quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	6 15 3
Linseed May	6 11 6
Wheat September	3 15 3
Wheat January	4 3 3
Wheat May	4 4 9

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 2.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£192,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,900,000
(A) Other Deposits	£133,400,000
Government Securities	£ 81,200,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 19,300,000
Notes and coins	£ 62,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£389,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	43.25 p.c.
(A) Other Deposits, including Bankers	£ 96,500,000
(B) Other Securities including Discounts and Advances,	£ 8,900,000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Broach J/A. Op. 220 1/4; Highest 220 1/2; Lowest 219 1/4; Closing 219 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 228 1/2; Highest 228 1/2; Lowest 226 3/4; Closing 227 1/4.

Oomra D/J Op. 198 1/4; Highest 198 1/4; Lowest 197 1/4; Closing 197 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 145 1/4; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 1/4; Closing 144 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 28 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10 1/2.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 2.

3 per cent India Sterling £80
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling £92 7/8
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53 £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68 £114 3/4
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47 £112 1/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38 £107 1/4
6 per cent India Sterling 1935/37 £105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59 £100 3/8

BANK RATES

London 2 per cent since 10th June, 1932
New York 1 1/2 per cent since 1st February 1934
Berlin 4 per cent since 21st September 1932
Paris 2 1/8 per cent since 31st May 1934
Japan 3 1/2 per cent since 2nd July 1933
Bombay 3 1/2 per cent since 16th February 1933.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 2

PER BUSHEL:—
September 1.03 —1/8c
December 1.05 plus 1/8c
May 1.07 1/4—
Tone: Quietly steady

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 2

PER 100 LBS:—
October 79 7/8 plus 1 1/4d
December 73 1/4 plus 1 1/2d
March 75 1/4 plus 1 1/4d.
Market steady. Improved demand. Prices will advance.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 2

July 14.30—
August 14.37—05
September 14.49—01
Tone: Quiet a scattered long liquidation.

BRASS AND COPPER SHEETS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Copper German 4 x 4	36 8 0
Copper British 4 x 4	36 8 0
Brass Flag	30 8 0
Brass Ditman	30 4 0
Brass Muntz	30 4 0
Brass Circles Japanese	36 8 0
Brass Circles Ditman	36 0 0
Copper Circles	41 8 0
Brass Cuttings	20 12 0
Copper Cuttings	26 0 0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 3

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/15; Highest Rs. 25/15/6; Lowest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/14/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/11; Highest Rs. 26/12; Lowest Rs. 26/9/6; Closing Rs. 26/11/6
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery Opening Rs. 17/7; Closing Rs. 17/7
Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/15; Highest Rs. 23/0/6; Lowest Rs. 22/14; Closing Rs. 22/14/6
February delivery: Opening Rs. 26/2; Highest Rs. 26/11; Closing Rs. 26/8/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 2-8-34	18000	18000
Receipts yesterday 2-8-34	10000	10000
Exports to date 2-8-34	20000	30000
Stock at Ports 27-7-34	2473000	3107000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-7-34	1153000	1217000
Stock at Liverpool 27-7-34	966000	832000
Visible Supply 27-7-34	5366000	6560000
Quantity in Sight 27-7-34	12215000	14023000
Quantity out of Sight 27-7-34	13402000	14264000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 3.

Jalavihar, Memery, Moulmein.
Garmula, Collins, Calcutta

DEPARTURES

August 3.

Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool.

August 4.

Chitral, Siggers, London.

LOADING.

August 3.

Steamer Jalaputra for Rangoon.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Soudan for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Chitral:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Chitral will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Balard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour on Friday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice, timber and general cargo.

S.S. Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S.S. Chitral for London:—8 bales animal skins D Abraham & Sons; 4 cases brass ware Lee and Muirhead; 12 bales animal skins I F Levy; 10 bales animal skins F Nizami and Co.

S.S. Durenda for London:—610 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S.S. Soudan for London:—59 cases bristles B P & Hayley Ltd; 16 cases condiments F Nowroji.

For Marseilles:—62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—493 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 117 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. C/o Dundee for Manchester:—25 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 175 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Liverpool:—1280 bags ground nut seed M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg:—2420 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 2002 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 165 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co; 2611 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 3200 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 900 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd; 11 bales cow tail hair D Abraham & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons; 110 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 70 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1230 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Passages:—75 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1016 bags ground nut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 100 bales wool raw D Abraham & Sons; 3840 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Gydina:—55 bales cotton raw Volkkart Bros.

For Ghent:—30 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Copanhegan:—27 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S.S. Graciosa for Philadelphia:—240 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons.

For Melbourne:—1358 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Wartenfels for Hamburg:—4604 bags myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—700 bags castorseed K Devchand and Co; 1220 bags linseed Cotton Agenst Ltd; 4792 bags linseed A Podar and Co; 110 bales cotton seed Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 640 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 36 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 267 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Osaka:—10 bales cotton raw Ralli Bris.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S.S. Gambhira, Agents M M and Co., from Karachi:—80 kegs paint.

S.S. Kenya, Agents M M and Co., from Mombassa:—1 case gold bars; 10937 bales cotton; 100 bundles cowries; 269 pieces mohago wood.

From Durban:—439 cases fruits.

(Continued in Col. 6)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

From L'Marques:—44 cases fruits.

From Beira:—7500 bags sugar.

From Daresalam:—107 bags gum.

From Zanzibar:—1588 bales cloves; 33 bales orange peels.

S.S. Pasha, Agents T Morrison and Co., from Calcutta:—61 cases soap; 5125 tons coal; 475 bales gunnies; 175 bales H cloth; 160 nos empty drums.

From Madras:—35 drums lubricating oil; 8 drums lubricating grease; 10 reels paper.

From Tuticorin:—66 bales cotton yarn; 8 bags cotton seed.

From Cochin:—1000 bales cotton: 217 H|c tea; 30 cases rubber; 414 bundles coir rope; 1490 bundles coir rope; 162 empty barrels.

From Pondicherry:—52 boras yarn waste.

Operators Holding Bureau Report

MARKETS NERVOUS OVER GERMAN SITUATION

Bullish Enterprise Restricted Despite Drought In Texas

SMALL CROP ESTIMATES IGNORED

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

American cotton market were quiet and nervous on Thursday and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators are inclined to hold aloof pending the Bureau report which will be released on August 8.

There was some nervousness over the German situation with some Continental long liquidation. The general opinion is divided and bullish enterprise is restricted despite drought in Texas as the trade and political situation is uncertain.

Pending the Bureau report there will be no important price movement. Bulls are awaiting declines to buy and Bears are willing to sell on upshots. Hester's annual figures show commercial crop 13,367,362 bales, consumption 14,472,000 bales and carry-over 10,921,000 bales.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The New York cotton futures market was heavy on Thursday and the bullish Government report was offset by bearish political news. Prices advanced partially on covering and operators were holding aloof pending the Government Bureau report due on August 8. Small private crop estimates were ignored and the bullish enterprise was checked by political and trade uncertainty.

BUYERS CAUTIOUS.

Cloth sales continue small and spinners are unwilling to follow the rise as there is no improvement in demand. The crop as per private estimates looks like 9-1/4 million bales and the Government holdings of about 2 million bales will come in market on all advances. Of course we are told that pooled cotton will not be pressed on the market but buyers are afraid to buy on advancing markets.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 13.08. There was scattered trade buying which resulted in a rise of 4 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 13.12. At this level there was some unloading influenced by unfavourabe political advices from Europe and prices declined 7 points from the highest level and October position reached the low level 13.05. Thereafter there was scattered short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and featureless and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 13.04c. per lb.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly weather report, states that in Texas and the South opened cotton has been damaged very severely by storm but unopened cotton has benefited. In North Texas and Oklahoma drought has not abated and plants are stunted and topblooming with considerable shelding. In Oklahoma plants are also wilting and there has been no growth. The East showed favourable progress though there have been some reports of weevil infestation. In Northeast parts there have been complaints of very wet weather.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 2 points on parity with overnight American closing quotations but the market opened very steady at a rise of 4 points on reports of unfavourable weather in South and West Texas. It was a small market with scattered buying on increasing complaints which met with Continental selling on death of President Hindenburg. Later on there was scattered business and prices after fluctuating within the range of 3 points, the market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.06d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures section was dull and with a limited business prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.24 January 5.24 and March 5.27.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was irregular with a limited buying for Sakels and some liquidation in Uppers. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one point with Spot Sakel cotton one point lower at 8.61d. Uppers futures declined 3 points for near months while distant deliveries were steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Upper Egyptian cotton prices declined one point at 7.36d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 9 to 6 points, with January 16.10 Ashmouni futures closed at a loss of 3 points with December 13.14.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-13 a.m.)	13.12
N. Y. October Lowest (1-41 p.m.)	13.05—.07
Liverpool October Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.86+.04
Liverpool October Lowest (11-15 a.m.)	6.83+.01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market dull and featureless. Continuance of hot weather in South West. Further realizing. Expect active market after Government Report. Serious decline seems unlikely. Prefer buying. Small business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York.—Quiet trading market with some price fixing.

New York.—Poorer outlook consumption but selling checked by pending Bureau Report. Do not think speculation strong enough to sustain the market.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—.

New York.—Western crop accounts growing worse but bullish enterprise restricted by trade and political uncertainty. Advise caution.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-11 a.m.—Excessive heat continues Western Belt. Scattered showers Alabama and Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 2.

October 1934	13.09—03
December 1934	13.21—03
January 1935	13.25—03
March 1935	13.36—03
May 1935	13.43—04
July 1935	13.48+04
Middling Spot	13.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 2.

October 1934	13.04—03
December 1934	13.17—03
January 1935	13.21—03
Middling Spot	13.04—04

NEW YORK.
New York, August 2.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.10
December 1934	13.21
January 1935	13.25
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.07
December 1934	13.18
January 1935	13.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 2.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	7,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.43
November 1934	8.46
December 1934	8.49
January 1935	8.52
March 1935	8.57
May 1935	8.62
F. G. F. Spot	8.61

LONDON METALS.
London, August 2.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/4.

Aloof Pending

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com	5 1/4
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	13 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	15 1/2
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	38
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telg	35 7/8
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	16
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	103
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	10
Amr. Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	88
Canadian Pacific	13
Budd Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35 1/2
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	24 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 5/8
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	27
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	19
General Motors	28 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	22 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	365
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market dull and irregular but closed higher alround. Brokers loans dol. 125,000 down. New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 11 1/2; U. S. Steel 35 1/4; G. Motors 28 3/8; I. Nickel 24 1/4; Chase Bank 24; City Bank 23; Socony 13 7/8; N. Y. Central 21 1/8; W. U. Teleg. 35 3/4; Total business 1/2 million. Gold influx £56,000; T. T. N. Y./Paris 6.59.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 2.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934	..	6.86+01
September 1934	..	6.85+01
October 1934	.. 6.86	6.83+01
November 1934	..	6.80
December 1934	..	6.80
January 1935	.. 6.84	6.80
February 1935	..	6.80
March 1935	.. ..	6.81
April 1935	.. ..	6.81
May 1935	.. ..	6.81
June 1935	.. ..	6.80
July 1935	.. ..	6.80
Middling Spot	..	7.06+02

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool August 2

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.28
Fine (Good Staple)	5.43
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.58
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
Superfine	3.88

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 2.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

	To day's Prices
Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-11/16

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Local thunder showers; Florida partly cloudy to unsettled; thunder showers in the afternoon.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

WEST: Partly cloudy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 2.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952,	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India	49-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8 N.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug./Sep. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug./Sep. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, August 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

SEEDS.
London, August 2.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-2-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. paid £12-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 2.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 2.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £/6-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 2.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.00
Amsterdam	7.44 1/2
Brussels	21.46
Madrid	36.85
Milan	58.71
Berne	15.44
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.31
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.03-7/16

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Sep/Dec. sellers 21/1-1/2.

ANNUAL AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Carryover And Consumption

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Hester's figures for the season ending 31st July 1934 are as follows:—

	1933-34	1932-33
World's Consumption	14,472,000	15,307,000
Carry-over	10,921,000	11,783,000
Commercial Crop	13,367,862	15,063,125

The cotton season which completed at the end of the last month shows a decrease of 9 lakh bales in consumption and 8 lakhs in carry-over-as per figures issued by Mr. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

At the moment the American cotton crop looks like 9 1/2 million bales and this figure when added with the carry-over of 10 million bales, we have a prospective supply of 19 1/2 million bales of American cotton. The prospective consumption entirely depends upon the production of outside growths and their relative value but believing the present consumption will be maintained, at the end of the July 1935, we will have a carry-over of about 5 million bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

OVER 3 LAKH BALES CALL OPTION BUSINESS

OPTION SELLERS LONG

Technical Position Somewhat Unhealthy

Bombay, Aug 3.

With introduction of monthly teji-mandi business, there is considerable increase in speculative activity in the local cotton market. Reports of serious damage by drought to texas cotton crop and small private crop estimates have induced local operators to buy "call" rights by paying small premiums for the settlement falling due on August 21st.

LARGE OPTION BUSINESS.

Before this settlement there will be the official crop estimate of the American Cotton crop and there exists a general feeling that the Bureau report will be a surprise and prices will soar high. This belief has influenced extensive purchases of call options and such purchases are over 3 lakh bales over and above the yearly teji-mandi business Bulk of the business is done on fixed higher basis.

HEDGE PURCHASES.

The sellers of call rights have moderately covered their risks and they must be on the long side to the extent of about one lakh bales in the forward market. Although prices are fluctuating within a narrow range as there is less desire to operate again and again at the same level.

TECHNICAL SITUATION.

Such a situation can be said unhealthy. If the American Bureau reports confirms low estimates the advance will meet profit-taking and selling against call options but in case if the Bureau turns out bearish, it will be impossible to find buyers. The cover purchases against sales of call rights can not be hold in declining market as the premium of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 will not cover the attendant risks on such purchases. Under the circumstances the local market need great caution.

SMALL BUSINESS.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 227/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 227/12 on scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 227/6.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at decline of 2 points. The local market remained quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 219/12
Broach A/M Rs. 227/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 198
Bengal D/J Rs. 145

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Aug 3

65 Moon Mill Sindh American 241
100 G G Kesha and Co Shegoan 197
81 G G Kesha and Co Shapur 177
54 Kotak and Co Guntur 185
126 Don Mill Bhankoda 159
100 A Damodar Adoni 15 on
100 Damji Kalianji Broach 237/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bengal Superfine	152/55
Bengal Fine	143/45
Bengal F.G.	138/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/45
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	138/40
Wardha-Hingt	210/12
Nagpur Savner	210/12
Pundhurna	202/04
Yeotmal	201/03
Arvi	200/202
Ellichpur	200/201
Amraoti-Berar	197/98
Khamgaon	197/198
Mulkapur	191/93
Khandesh	188/90
Jalna/Sailu	191/93
Burwah Sanavad	200/202
Broach Fine	224/27
Punjab/American	230/35
Punjab/American mix	222/25
Cambodia	280/85
Miraj/Sangli	220/25
Compta Good	225/30
Bagalkot	200/205
Kampala	358
Busoga	356
Jinja	352
Manza	347

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	109	281,851
Central India	32	227,377
Barsi and Nagar	...	178,304
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	50,385
Berar	274	458,836
Central Provinces	96	115,302
Total Oomras	511	1,312,055
Dholera	1,099	145,282
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	138	59,383
Sind-Punjab	109	183,851
Broach	...	331,219
Coompta & Dharwar	1,433	76,081
Westerns-Northerns	834	53,230
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	927	38,957
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,384
Egyptian & African	3,520	174,246
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	8,571	2,412,131

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th July

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	407	371,878
Japan & China	2,288	1,046,257
Coast Ports	...	20,639
Up-country by Rail	...	120,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,226
Total	2,695	1,575,397

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Profit-Taking

POWER SHARES DECLINE ON UNLOADING

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The Share Bazar opened steady to-day but later on there was scattered long liquidation. Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and ruled quiet on realising as operators are nowadays satisfied with moderate profits. Cement shares were steady with a moderate enquiry.

Bellapur Sugar shares also opened steady but later on ruled quiet on liquidation.

Andhra and Power shares were steady at the opening but later on there was increased selling which resulted in a decline of Rs. 6|- in Andhra and Rs. 13|- in Power shares. It is reported that some 2,700 shares of Power will be issued to the present holders at the rate of one per every ten shares at Rs. 1,000|-. Thus it is believed that the prospective holders of 2,700 shares will participate in profits and there was a marked absence of any buying.

Tata Steel shares opened steady but during the middle of the session there was some liquidation. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 275|- and declined to Rs. 271|- At this level there was good enquiry and prices improved to Rs. 276|- Ordinary shares also followed fluctuations in Dfds. and closed steady.

Bombay Burma shares were quiet and closed at a decline of Rs. 3|- Scindia shares were active. Petrols fluctuated on unfounded rumours of amalgamation. There was a fair business to-day and the general feeling continues in favour of improvement.

Century Shares opened at Rs. 267 and after declining to Rs. 262 closed at Rs. 263-12. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 751 and closed at Rs. 746-4 after touching lowest level Rs. 745. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 153 and closed at Rs. 151-14. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 403 and after advancing to Rs. 406 closed at Rs. 404-6. Nagpur Mill Shares were steady and after opening at Rs. 226 closed at Rs. 225. Andhra Shares opened at Rs. 1,472 and after advancing to Rs. 1,475 eased off to Rs. 1,467-8. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,090 and after advancing Rs. 2 prices declined to Rs. 1,081 and closed at Rs. 1,084-6. Reduction in Railways freight by local railways is expected to induce other railway companies to reduce rates. This fact is likely to have somewhat depressing effect on rail shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Aug 3.

Bombay Dyeing 751, 745, 746
Century 267, 262
Central India 223, 220, 225
Colaba 104
Kohinoor 153, 152, 151/14
New Great 137, 138
Simplex 83, 81
Swadeshi 173, 175, 171, 173
Bundi 32/2, 32/4
Indian Cement 403, 406, 404
Tata Steel Dfd. 275, 277, 271, 276
Tata Steel Ord. 70/12, 71/4, 70/2, 70/12
Bombay Steamer 302, 303
Bombay Burma 455, 451, 452
Hydro 146/14, 146/4
Andhra 1472, 1475, 1467
Tram 146.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, Aug. 2.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	746	4
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	263	12
100 Central India	225	10
100 Colaba	103	2
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currin	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	82	8
100 Gokak	150	0
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	113	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	12
100 Kohinoor	151	14
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1275	0
250 Model	56	3
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	137	8
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	45	10
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	14
100 Swadeshi	173	12
100 Swan	43	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	99	0
25-50 Central	20	9
500 Imp. F. Paid	1455	0
125-500 Imp. Conty	358	12
50-100 India	111	0
5 Union	4	15 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	32	1
70 Gwalior	91	12
250 Indian	404	6
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord	342	8
75 Okha	168	2
50 Punjab	21	12
100 Shahabad	349	6
70 United	88	12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	2
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1467	38
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	6
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	4
1000 Tata Power	1089	6
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 3.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/2
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1933 T B 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/3 and improved to Rs. 89/3/6. There was some liquidation and prices receded as above

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug 3

Cotton Broach A/M	29	0	0
Cotton Monthly	10	8	0
Silver Shravan	0	14	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	8	0
Gold Shravan	0	4	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	5	3
Linseed September	0	3	6
Linseed May	0	11	6
Wheat September	0	2	3
Wheat May	0	6	6
Groundnuts March	3	4	0
Castorseed May	3	3	0

100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C. Province	91	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	276	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	182	8
50 Belapur Sugar	216	2
250 Bom. Steam	303	12
125 Bom. Burma	452	8
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147	8
8Sh. B B Petrol	3	7
50 Bom. Telephone	96	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	136	4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	555	0
100 Ind Radio Ordy	531	4
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	5
30 Tata Construction	79	8
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	83	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	1376	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147	12
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	640	0

Latest Commercial News

DECLINE OF 12 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Pre-Bureau Liquidation And Southern Selling

SLIGHT REACTION IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Easy But Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, August 3.

On Friday, fluctuations in cross-rates were of a minor character.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

The New York cotton market ruled easy on pre-bureau liquidation and selling by Southern Houses despite persistent reports of bad weather.

SLIGHT REACTION IN BULLION PRICES

London gold and silver prices slightly reacted to-day.

WHEAT EASY AND DULL BUT LINSEED FIRM

Liverpool wheat opened easy and ruled dull and uninteresting owing to the lack of buying power. Trading was quiet in Chicago wheat. There was renewed strength in Argentine linseed on unfavourable weather reports.

TIN QUIET AND JUTE UNCHANGED

Tin was quiet. Jute remained unchanged but rubber improved slightly.

HEALTHY SENTIMENT IN GILTEDGEDS

The London Stock Exchange exhibited a better disposition on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities also showed a decidedly healthy sentiment.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

	New York, Aug 3
Previous closing	13.09
To-day's opening	13.06
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	12.97
Difference	—.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 218-8
April-May	Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 3

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 3

Despite persistent reports of bad weather, the cotton market lacked buying power and prices gave way under liquidation and southern selling. Moreover in view of uncertainty surrounding the European political situation, operators were disposed to hold aloof with weak holders liquidating their commitments while the forthcoming Bureau report also checked further speculative enterprise.

Business in October was done at 13.06 at the opening. Trading was quiet in the absence of any speculative interest and prices eased on pre-Bureau liquidation and selling by southern houses with the price declining to 13.00. At this stage market became somewhat steadier on some trade calling and evening-up of commitments but the rise was soon lost again on renewed liquidation and southern offerings.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.97 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 3

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.09/13.08) 13.07/13.06
December (13.21/13.20) 13.20/13.18
January (13.23/13.23) 15.25/13.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 3

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.83) 6.81
American December (6.80) 6.81
Egyptian October (8.43) 8.45
Egyptian November (8.46) 8.48

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 3
10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 3 points down and thereafter declined by further 6 points. Broach was quoted between Rs. 227-4 and Rs. 226-10.

Nagpur.—The hostility between a creditor and his debtors culminating in a fatal attack on the creditor while he was on his way to bazar was recalled to-day in the court of the Judicial Commissioner when life sentence pronounced on eight persons was confirmed. Four were acquitted for want of evidence to prove their complicity in the murder plot.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Aug 3
Previous closing	5.03 5/8
To-day's opening	5.03 5/8
To-day's closing	5.04 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Aug 3
Previous closing	5.03 7/16
To-day's opening	5.03 5/8
To-day's closing	5.03 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 3
Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.31
Difference	—09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 3

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03-5/8 and then slightly eased to 5.03-9/16. Thereafter however the rate showed steadier tendency in rising to 5.03-3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03 15/16.

The franc opened at 76.40 but the rate remained steady without any important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.31.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 3

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 1/2d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 3

Gold (£6-18-2) £6-18-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 3

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 9/16d.) 20 1/2d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-2) £6-18-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 3

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 3
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 1/2) 5.75
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95) 0.95 1/2
London on Milan (58.71) 58.75
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 3

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 57/14, 57/14 and 57/15. The market advanced on local dealers buying influenced by firmer Shanghai advices but subsequently the rise was lost on liquidation and profit taking owing to poor London advices however finally the market partially rallied on speculative purchases closing steady at Rs. 57/14, 57/14 and 57/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/3 and 34/5/6. The market showed very little atcivity owing to the complete absence of any speculative interest and quieter exchange advices and closed steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/3, and 34/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 3

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 70-1/8 and December at 72-1/2. Trading was rather dull and uninteresting owing to the lack of buying power as a result of quieter advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 3

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03, December at 1.05 and May 1.07-3/8. Trading was rather quiet owing to the lack of support and disapopinting outside demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 3

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 48-1/8 while rye commenced trading in December at 78.1/2 but there was practically nothing doing and the enquiry was negligible.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 3

Argentine linseed opened steady at 14.47 for September and subsequently gathered renewed strength on good speculative buying influenced by the continuance of unfavourable weather reports with the rate touching 14.62 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 3

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/4 buyers £228 7/8 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers) £10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £32 to £32 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 5/8) £14 5/8 sellers
Dundee August (£16 3/4) £16 3/4 sellers
Lightening August (£15 1/2) £15 3/4 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on August 13.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8) 7 3/16 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec (7 5/16) 7 5/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/16) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/8) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 13/16) £11 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Aug-Sept (£10 5/16) £10 7/16 sellers

GOOD TURNOVER IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The Jute market further improved following steady Hessian market and good turnover resulted. Coals were unchanged Teas were steady. In miscellaneous, rubber shares were enquired for at hardening rates while others were unchanged. Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 89/3; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/2 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/5; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/2 odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/9; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/2 small lot; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/8; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 110/11; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/5 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1445; Imperial Conty 357.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light 12/4; Sara Serajgunj 93/8 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 125 small lot; Kesoram 4/1.

Coals:—Bengal 240; Bhalgora 2/10 Borrea pref 113/8; East Indian 17/4; New Manbhoom 33/8; Simla Colliery 2/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 377 small lots; Adamjee ordy 10/5; Albion ordy 242; Alliance ord. 327; Auckland ordy 216; Bally 174; Barnagore 152/8 small lot; Budge Budge 324; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 155; Cheviot 210 small lot; Clive 29/6; Dalhousie 348 small lot; Delta 354; Empire 35/12 small lot; Gourepore Pref 122; Hooghly ordy 59/10; Howrah 51/4; Howrah 7 per cent pref 141; Hukumchand ordy 14/6; Hukumchand pref 112/8; India 302 small lot; Kamarhatty 538; Kanknarrah 472 cum div.; Kelvin 558 small lot; Kinnison 625; Lansdowne 151; Lothian 262 small lot; National 23/9; New Central 361 small lot; Nuddea 34/4 small lot; Standard 332 small lot. Presidency 5/15; Reliance 76/8 small lot; Standard 332 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Benares Electric 13/2; Bengal Telephone ordy old issue 16/7; Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 15/14 small lots; Upper Ganges Valley Electric 10/2; Bengal Iron 3/10; Bararee Coke 8/14 Firpo Ltd. 11/8; British Burma Petroleum 3/6 Howrah Oil 6/12; Camperdon Press 127 small lot.

Rubbers:—Ayer Hitam 2 point 10 cts; Borelli 2 points 25 cts; Glenealy 2 points 45 etc; Kampas 3 point 02-1/2 cts; Kundong 2 point 82-1/2 cts; Pajam 2 point 35 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 40 cts.

Sugar:—Bairampur 51/8.

Teas:—Hantapara 465 small lot; Hasimara 44/4; Kodala 226/8 small lot; Hattikhira 27/14; Ledo 245 small lots; Sonai River 22/8.

TRANSACTIONS FAIRLY NUMEROUS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

CHEAP MONEY STIMULATES INVESTMENT DEMAND

Rubber Firm In Sympathy With American Advices

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

On the Stock Exchange, recent improved sentiment was well maintained and despite the eve of the holiday, transactions had been fairly numerous.

Cheapness of money stimulated investment demand in Giltedged securities and Indian loans. Home rails, leading industrials and gold minings were also good features.

In commodities, wheat was strong on bad crop reports in general and also on reduced estimates. Rubber was firm in sympathy with American and Eastern advices. In other commodities there was little doing owing to the approach of holidays.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan opened to-day at £92 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 4
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange market were generally in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature. Industrials in general were quiet the tendency generally was good. The general tone was very firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/4) £80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 9 1/8
International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 5
Musical Industries (26-6) 26-6
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (100-6) 101-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-3) 45-6
University Ordinary (19-4 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors (31-3) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co Defd (16-0) 16-0
Distillers (87-6) 89-1 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (10-7 1/2) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-6) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-4 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (245-0) 246-3
Godul (172-6) 175-0
Moddar New (72-0) 71-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (218-9) 217-6
Spring Mines (135-0) 135-0
Union Corporation (137-6) 137-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 3
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/4) £80
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 5/8) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 1/4) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 3/8) £100 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (44-0) 44-0
Donaro Tea (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-4 1/2) 36-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (47-9) 47-9
Rand Mines (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-3) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-0
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (45-0) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 3

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 1/2) dol 28 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/2) dol 11 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/2) dol 35 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£50 1/4) £51
L M S Ord (£23 3/4) £25
L N E R Defd (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
Southern Defds (£20 7/8) £22
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£128) £128 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£79) £81

Further Lease Of Life For Punjab Council

1 YEAR'S EXTENSION

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

By a notification published in the Punjab Gazette to-day the Governor of the Punjab extends the term of the Punjab Legislative Council for one year from 24th October, 1934. This step is explained as due to impending constitutional developments.—A.P.

(Continued From Col. 7)

ged determination of the great departed leader.

Continuing the lecturer said in this connection: "I always remember the famous aphorism, the very first utterance he made. He declared that the Indian nation met with luck at Lucknow. Now it is the custom to pour ridicule on it. People may say that the erms of the Lucknow Pact were very disastrous I say it is nothing of the kind. The Pact served its purpose at that time. It brought two great communities' representatives together on a common platform.

He then referred to the unfortunate and remarkable fact which they saw to-day the fact of two great Hindu leaders breaking away from the Congress Parliamentary board of the Indian National Congress "I have great respect for them. We know they are not breaking away from the Congress. I am not here to criticise or apportion the blame on these controversial matters but I assure you that if Mr. Tilak were alive to-day, this crisis would never have happened."

Concluding the lecturer gave his own personal impressions gained by intimate contact with Lokmanya in which he said that Lokmanya was a great scholar but a greater statesman, with indomitable courage to go through fire and water, if by doing so, he thought he would serve his country."

WHAT LUCKNOW PACT ACHIEVED

An Example That Country May Follow Now

At Napoo Hall, Matunga, glowing tributes were paid on Wednesday night to the memory of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Mr. B. N. Maheshwari presiding.

The President, at the outset, spoke about the various achievements of the late Lokamanya, his sincerety of purpose and indomitable courage and explained how he was a thorough scholar of the Bhagvad Gita.

"His toleration, the simplicity of his nature, and the gentleness of his speech were unsurpassable", in these words Mr. B. G. Horniman described the great patriot of India.

With reference to the present rift in the Parliamentary Board, the speaker held out the great achievement of the Lokamanya—the Lucknow Pact—as a possible example for a solution. "History is a positive proof that it served the great purpose of the country amidst trials and changed the whole face of the situation then. It was really a brilliant achievement."

"If all of us assembled here to pay our homage to the greatest son of this country and thereby to the country, that could be only done by implementing the Lucknow Pact", declared Mr. Horniman.

His Great Patriotism.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in the course of his speech, observed that although the late Lokamanya came into prominence in the year 1914, it was only during 1915-20 that the real greatness of the man was felt—a period during which a great programme of the awakening of the masses was launched and during which the realisation for their freedom was aroused.

The Great Trial.

Speaking about the great trial of this patriot, the trial of 1908, when he made his three days' speech in his own defence—a speech which was really a masterpiece—and on, which the Judge passed severe strictures, calling his zeal as "misguided patriotism", the speaker alluded to Tilak's remark before the Court: "I have nothing to add to what I have already said in my defence and I believe it is the High Gods that the country must be served rather by the sufferings of the people than anything else".

Even in those times, when it was unsafe to speak about Swaraj and Freedom, the late Lokamanya unfurled the banner of freedom and directed his attempts to take the movement away from the coterie of moderate politicians into the hands of the masses. Organised movements and special celebrations were conducted to awaken the masses and bring them to the realisation that ours was a slave nation and a slave nation could never remain in happiness This fact would convince anyone what an intellectual giant he was He would ever remain unsurpassed in the history of India and in the memory of posterity!

Dynamic Activities

After his return from the jail, the speaker continued, he was discarded by the Congress and he had put up a tough fight, and though he failed in 1914, a party was formed which succeeded in this that it too a definite step in holding that before the next Congress Session took place. it should have unity. The years that followed, the speaker remarked, were full of dynamic activities and those were the years of the War. It was at this time that the Home Rule agitation was started. It was the late Mr. Tilak's determination that that was the most opportune and the necessary time and his motto was to "strike the iron when it was red hot". Referring to the Lucknow Pact, in this connection the speaker observed that in the making of it, the Lokamanya, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Jinnah and others made their largest contributions.

Tact And Farsightedness.

"When Annie Besant was interned, "he went on", we had a violent programme—I don't mean a programme of violence". (Laughter). We opposed Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, being the President of the meeting and I suppose Mr. Horniman was present at this time, for we know that Sir Narayan would oppose our programme, as he was a Moderate. But Mr. Tilak assured us that if he were the President of the meeting, there was every liklihood of his hands being tied, for he should be sincere in the discharge of his duties as the President. So it was suggested by the Lokamanya, the speaker added, that if Sir N. Chandavarkar was made the President, they could oppose the programme of the Moderates and that it was his tact and farsightedness that came to their rescue.

Illustrating his tact and shrewdness, both in India and abroad, various incidents of his life, the speaker observed that this great man was against the idea of remaining silent during the Great War despite Gandhiji's persuasions to do so as a gentleman. Tilak did not believe in the mere fetish of being a gentleman, and he started an intensive agitation for Home Rule.

Horniman's Tribute.

Mr. Horniman said, at the outset, that there little left for him to say after Mr. Jamnadas's exhaustive lecture. "I can endorse,", the speaker continued, "all that Mr. Jamnadas has said and as I have moved with the Lokamanya myself, I know the composition of his character from the depths of his simplicity to the heights of his supreme statesmanship and clear-sighted vision. His capacity for doing things without any fuss and with unflogging zeal and confidence were remarkable and he always knew the right thing to do and the right time to do it.

Describing his character, the speaker said that his toleration, the simplicity of his nature and gentleness of his speech were unsurpassable. "Imagine the ordeals he had gone through", he added, "imagine his sufferings for the cause he had espoused, imagine the humiliation he had to face and imagine the appalling injustice done to him, and yet he never showed any bitterness of temper in speech or thought to anyone, who came to talk to him —not even to those who had inflicted humiliation on him".

Lucknow Pact.

Speaking about the Lucknow Pact, Mr. Horniman described it as one which was largely due to the generosity, tact, capacity and broadmindedness of the late Lokamanya. Condemning the present situation in the Parliamentary Board, the speaker said: "It has become something of a fashion among some nationalists to throw cold water on this Pact".

"The history of the ten or fifteen years after the Lucknow Pact", he observed, "is a positive proof that it served the purpose of the country amidst tremendous trials and changed the whole face of the country. It was really a brilliant ahievement. It is a very curious fact—a very significant coincidence—that it was after Tilak's death that the chasm between the two communities again developed.

This shows the giant strength of the Lokamanya at the time, said Mr. Horniman. If another Pact of the same nature were placed before the country, he added, it would sweep away all the differences and enable Hindus and Moslems again to unite, and work together for the country's freedom.

IF TILAK WERE ALIVE

Congress Crisis Would Never Have Happened, Says Mr. Horniman

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I feel along with many others that unity at the present moment, as always is the greatest need, if India is to achieve national freedom. The rising generations of Hidus should study this aspect of his career, his willingness to recognise the brotherhood of all communities if whatever religions they may belong to. Unless they learn this I assure you that there is no hope for the future of the country by itself. No one can say that Lokmanya was a traitor to his country or religion.

"He held strong views on religion and was orthodox, but none the less joined hands with others as a nationalist. What should deter others from doing the same thing now?" observed Mr. B. G. Horniman in a public lecture delivered on Wednesday evening at Girgaum under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on the 14th death anniversary of Late Mr. B. G. Tilak.

LUCKNOW PACT

Pleading for communal unity the lecturer narrated the history of the Lucknow Pact which was brought about mainly by the dog-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934

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"No Place For Neutrals In This Struggle"

Congress Socialist Accuses Working Committee Of Confusing Issues

"Class struggle is inherent in Capitalist Society. There is no question of creating it. You have either, therefore, to side with the exploiters or the exploited, and the Socialists unequivocally stand for the latter; for there can be no neutrals in the struggle."

Thus declares Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas in a Statement on the Benares Resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the Socialist Programme.

He says:—

Socialists would have appreciated the point if the Working Committee had shown how Class Struggle and expropriation are against the Congress Creed of Non-Violence.

The following is the Statement issued by Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas on the Working Committee Resolution on Socialism:—

"If the explanation of the Working Committee of their Resolution on certain principles of Socialism was meant as a gesture of conciliation to the Congress-Socialist Party, they could have spared themselves the trouble for their explanation is no explanation at all. It is very kind of the Working Committee to say that their reference to "loose talk" was not meant for the Congress-Socialist Party, but for certain individuals. The Congress-Socialist Party is in no need of such a certificate. The Party stands for certain principles and programme, and it will pursue its course regardless of adverse criticism from ill-informed and interested quarters.

"I fail to understand the explanation, because the "loose talk" to which they objected, referred to the question of class-struggle and expropriation, which were and still are the principles by which the Congress-Socialist Party stands."

Support Forces Of Toleration And Liberalism

Mahmudallah's Appeal To Pandit Malaviya

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

Dr. Mahmudullah, Secretary of the Muslim Nationalist Party, in the course of a statement on the withdrawal of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from the Congress Parliamentary Board, says: It is unfortunate that age-long prejudices are dominating the better part of judgment and reason. He thinks the Pandit to be a victim of a few reactionaries who are exploiting the Pandit's great prestige with the Sanatanists. Detached examination of the Communal problem would reveal the obvious fact that both the Communities are traversing an erroneous path, dangerous to their Communities and Country. In unity lies freedom yet they refuse seeing the obvious. Mahmudulla does not defend the Award or the 25 per cent measure in services, but as a realist he thinks it would not pay to be a slave to principles and exploited theories. He says that several efforts to solve the Communal trouble have failed.

They must now take up the constructive work which is useful for achieving the desired goal. He does not think that the interests of the Country are served by fighting over services and a few seats in Legislatures.

Essentials of a well-governed State demand the proper representation of all in the State Services. He appeals to Malaviyaji to reconsider his decision and support the forces of Liberalism and toleration.

HUNT FOR BENGALI PRISONER

Police Award Of Rs. 1,000 For Information

MADRAS, August 3.

Police are on the look-out for a Bengali, named Sitanath Dey, one of the four prisoners, who escaped from the Alipore Jail on Tuesday last. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Branch, for information leading to his arrest.—A.P.

Mrs. NAIDU ATTENDS PARTY TO C.-IN-C.

BANGALORE, August 3.

A party in honour of Sir Phillip and Lady Chetwode was given to-night by Sir Mirza Ismail at the Carlton House. A large and distinguished gathering attended, including Colonel and Mrs. Plowden, Sir and Lady Puttannachetty, Sir and Lady Raman, Sir M. N. Krishnarao, Sir Charles Todhunter, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Major General Fleming and Colonel Loch Chief Commandant of the State Troops.

His Excellency inspected the South Staffords and the Madras Sappers and Miners on parade.

In the morning Her Excellency with Sir Charles Todhunter visited the places of historic and traditional interest.—A.P.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BANGALORE, August 3.

The Indian Academy of Sciences Conference resolved to-day to have its headquarters at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the first three years. Sir C.V. Raman was elected President and Doctors T.S. Wheeler (Royal Institute, Bombay) and E.P. Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore; Professor Bawa Kawtarsingh (Punjab), Rao Bahadur Venkataraman (Madras) Vice-Presidents, assisted by fifteen Councillors, elected from a membership of 60, representing the important scientific interests all over India.—A.P.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO SOCIAL BOYCOTT

AHMEDABAD, August 3.

Seven Mahomedans including a woman were stabbed by another Mahomedan last night alleging that he was boycotted as he had become a Christian. Police removed the injured to the hospital, where two of them are lying in a precarious condition.—A.P.

Sir Malcolm Campbell the famous racing motorist, has become President of the Road Fellowship League Organisation, formed as the result of a speech by the Duke of York, with the object of encouraging courtesy and consideration among road users.

FINE REDUCED ON APPEAL

Magistrate's Order Held Ultra Vires

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

Holding that the order of the District Magistrate of Thar Parkar was 'ultra vires' and that he exceeded his powers in imposing a heavy fine of Rs. 16,000 on three Thar Parkar merchants charged for habitually smuggling of silver out of Cutch State to British territory, Mr. F. Buckney, Collector of Customs at Karachi, on an appeal of the merchants reduced the fine to Rs. 4,000.

It was alleged that the merchants imported silver valued some thousands cleverly wrapping it in skins by land out of Cutch State into Islamkot in Thar Parkar District, but it was by a clever ruse seized by the authorities who learnt that the merchants habitually smuggled silver by land. Silver and skins were confiscated. —A. P. Special.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

No Cause For Anxiety

PATNA, Aug. 3.

Gandhiji held a prayer meeting at three in the morning and attended the meeting of the Executive of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, after which, he was examined by heart specialists. Though weak, he has no temperature and maintains weight. Doctors are of opinion that there is no cause for anxiety.

Gandhiji will attend the General meeting of the Relief Committee in the afternoon.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

Youth Cuts His Throat With Razor

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The dead body of a young man with a razor lying nearby was discovered last evening near the radio stand of the People's Park. The deceased was identified at the inquest as the son of a high retired official. A letter found in his pocket disclosed that after having passed the G.D.A. examination he failed to secure a job and was fed up with life. He went to the Park and cut his own throat with the razor.—A.P.

CHOLERA IN U. P.

NAINITAL, Aug. 3.

The cholera epidemic in U.P. has been checked, says a Government communique. The Communique mentions that 45 officers are working in eight districts worst affected and assures the public that if the present improvement is not maintained further additional staff will be recruited.—A.P.

A REVOLVER ACCIDENT

RANGOON, August 3.

Police constable Ganesh Singh was seriously injured this morning at 9-30 at the Pansooan Police Station, Rangoon, when another police constable, Sankar Sing, accidentally pulled the trigger of a fully loaded five-chambered revolver.

It is stated that a Burman Sub-Inspector of Police of Pansooan gave his revolver to Ganesh Singh to clean. As he was cleaning it, the constable pulled down the trigger and being ignorant of the mechanism of the revolver he gave the firearm to Sankersingh who was standing in front of him.

The latter not being aware that the revolver was fully loaded pulled the trigger with the result that the bullet hit Ganesh Sing in the abdomen.

He had been removed to hospital where his dying deposition has been recorded. An enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN WATCHMAN'S HOUSE

MADURA, August 3.

A bomb exploded inside the Talayari's (watchman) house in t village in Ramnad Distt. on Aug. 1, resulting in serious injuries to the Talayari's brother. Police are investigating.—A.P.

NOT ABDUCTION BUT WILLING ELOPEMENT

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Argues "Prathari Abduction Case"

JUBBULPORE, August 2.

At the resumed hearing of the appeal in the sensational 'Patharia Abduction Case', in which Miss Indubai, a pretty village maiden of 19, was said to have been forcibly abducted by Bali Ram and five others, the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, continued his arguments on behalf of the accused Bali Ram, in the court of Mr. T. D. Wickenden, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulopre. The court room was again crowded with the members of the Bar and public. Police help was also requisitioned to keep the crowd under control.

POINTS OF IRRELEVANCY

Sir Tej, in the course of his argument, dwelt at length on the statements of the prosecution witnesses, and tried to show many poins of irrelevancy in their statements.

He further expounded on the love letters, alleged to have been written by the girl to her lover, accused Bali Ram, and read extracts from about 50 letters out of a file of 151 letters addressed to the accused from 1932-33.

Sir Tej, on the strength of these extracts from the love letters, tried to convince the cour that affection had already sprung up between the girl and the accused Bali Ram, and as the father of the girl wished to save his family's prestige and honour, he left Bhandara and took Indu to his village Sukha, near Damoh, from where the girl, in love for her lover Bali Ram, invited him to take her away from the custody of her parents.

Continuing, Sir Tej contended that on receipt of this letter, the accused had proceeded to Garha Kota, a village near Damon, to where the girl was going to attend fair on March 7, 1933, and took her away according to her desire.

CLEAR CASE

Summing up his argument on the charge of abduction, Sir Sapru observed that under the circumstances, when a bond of love had existed between the girl and the accused, and the girl had invited him to take her away, and had herself chalked out the plans, the prosecution case for abduction could not stand against his client, as it was a clear case of volunary elopement.

Sir Sapru will to-day argue on the other charge of Section 148, I. P. C., framed against the accused. To-day is the third day of his argument. Messrs. T. J. Kedar, B. P. Shukla and others will also argue to-day on behalf of their clients, whose number is 5. After this Mr. V. R. Sen, Public Prosecutor will stand to explain his case on behalf of the Crown.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT FAILS

Three Alleged Culprits Handed Over To Police

LAHORE, Aug 1.

A novel mothod of cheating is alleged to have been used by three persons in Lahore. They are alleged to have gone to a banker of Lahore and produced some silver utensils for sale. The banker bought them but when he tested them afterwards he found them to be made of silver plated copper.

A few days later the alleged culprits again came to the banker and offered for sale the same type of utensils. The banker handed them over to the police.

They were produced to-day before Mr K. L. Kapur, Magistrate First Class, who adjourned the case after examining some prosecution witnesses.—A. P.

Mahatma's Narrow Escape From Serious Accident

Cracked Wheel Discovered At Time Of Changing Of Engine At Kotri

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 3.

How Mahatma Gandhi miraculously escaped here from an accident which might have proved fatal, is now revealed for the first time by the inquiry of Local Railway authorities which has just been completed.

WHEEL CRACKED.

It is stated that while travelling from Karachi to Lahore in a third-class bogie adjoining the engine, it was discovered at Kotri junction 100 miles away from Karachi where the engine was changed that one important wheel of the engine had a clean crack, being divided into separate parts. It is also believed that the crack occurred either at the starting station, or "en-route" a few miles away from Karachi.

NO FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

How this wheel which should ordinarily have given way at one time continued to travel for such a long distance till the destination is mystery which baffles solution.

It is, however, felt that probably the momentum which it gained at the outset kept both parts of the wheel revolving. If the wheel had failed "en-route", it would have crashed the engine, and obviously with it the adjoining bogie occupied by Mahatmaji and some more compartments with certain disastrous consequences to the precious life of Mahatma and others.

It is believed that nothing short of a miracle saved this tragedy. It would have also involved railway authorities into trouble who have now discovered that there was no foul play.

As for this engine, it is learnt that the manufacturers in England had bound themselves down by an agreement that it would run in perfect order for several years more.

Full Price Of Engine.

Hence in view of this accident the railway authorities are claiming back from them the full price of the engine.

DOMESTIC QUARREL LEADS TO MURDER

Rewa State Police Arrest Alleged Culprit

REWA, Aug. 3

Infuriated over a trifling domestic quarrel, which led from words to blows, a copper-smith of Satna, is reported to have stabbed his cousin and killed him on the spot.

The Rewa State Police, on receipt of information arrested the brother on a charge of murder. Further investigations are under pogress.—United Press.

MURDERED FOR FEW COPPERS

Cobbler To Stand His Trial In Rewa State

REWA, August 3

How a Cobbler, disappointed at the non-payment of his wages, which amounted to but a few coppers, committed the murder of his employee, is reported from the interior of the Rewa State.

It appears from details available that the deseased, who was an Ahir (Cowboy) by caste of village Gurh, had asked the accused to repair his shoes, and having his work done, asked the accused to come the following day for payment, and when the accused arrived there the next day, a hot argument is reported to have arisen between the accused and the deceased. Infuriated at this, the accused is alleged to have hurled a heavy stone at the deceased, and smashed his head, death being instantaneous.

The accused has been arrested by the police, and is challaned under a charge of murder.—United Press.

LAHORE EDITOR SENTENCED

Gets One Year's R. I. For "Extortion"

AMRITSAR, Aug. 2

Mr Atma Ram Trikha, editor of the weekly "Hunter" was sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment on each of the three counts under section 384/385 Indian Penal Code for alleged extortion of money and publishing threatening articles in his paper against certain people.

The sentences to run concurrently - United Press.

LUCKNOW 'VARSITY NOVEL SCHEME

Students Rush To Take Advantage Of Special Facilities

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3

There is a great influx of students from the various parts of the Province and the country owing to the special facilities which the Lucknow University provides by allowing post-graduate students to take both Law and any other subject and at the same time fixing the course of the studies in Law for two years only. Admission has already begun in full swing specially in the Law classes.

The Executive Committee has decided to admit only 300 students but it is understood that up till now more than 250 students have been admitted, so it is feared that many students will be disappointed. Biology students will have to face the same difficulties and it is understood that more than hundred students who intend taking Biology are not being admitted as the fixed number of students have already been admitted.—United Press.

FUTURE OF BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY

Sir Robert Horne Says It Will Come Into Its Own Again

LONDON, August 2.

Sir Robert Horne, a prominent industrialist, and one time the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed himself as an optimist as to the future of the coal industry in a speech at Cardiff, where a new railway station is being constructed and the docks remodelled.

He said there was an opportunity for the development of the coal trade and he was confident that it would come into its own again. He referred to the schemes now being developed on a large scale in the North of England for extracting oil from coal by hydrocenation, and declared his faith in the low temperature carbonisation process, which he suggested should be seriously tried out in South Wales. There was also, he said, a great future for pulverised coal both in land and ship furnaces.—B. O. W.

GALE SWEEPS OVER BRISTOL CHANNEL

LONDON, August 2.

A Plymouth lifeboat spent a night in an unsuccessful search for an unknown vessel which had sent up distress signals off the Bigbury Bay. A sixty-miles-per-hour gale was blowing, and the blinding rain made visibility very poor. A heavy gale to-day caused the dislocation of holiday traffic in the Bristol Channel.

One holiday boat laden with passengers from Cardiff to Ilfracombe was unable to proceed and experienced difficulty from the heavy seas before successfully making her return to Cardiff.

Two or three small vessels were blown ashore in the Bristol Channel.—B. O. W.

IMPROVING TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Secret Process Evolved In Britain

RUGBY, Aug. 2.

A secret process whereby the quality of British textile produces will be improved and costs of production lowered, has been evolved after extensive experiments in the use of ionized oils by wool industries research association. In place of present treatment of raw wool, which is first scoured with alkali, then softened with olive oil, and then again soured to remove oil, new ionized oils with both scour and soften and can afterwards be removed by washing. The wool thus treated is much whiter and softer than that produced by old methods.

New oils can also be effectively used for sisal hemp, jute and other vegetable fibers and development is considered likely to prove of utmost importance to Crown Colonies. By products of various processes are also valuable and it is believed that intention offers great possibilities for many empire products which are at present of little value. Large factory capable of producing numerous types of ionized oils of commercial scale has just been opened near London.—B. O. W.

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 3.

An Internment order was served on Mrs. Surama Majumdar, wife of Mr. Jnanendra Majumdar, detenu, confined in the Deoli detention camp, directing her to reside in her husband's house at Mymensingh and not to go out of the specified area.

She is the first female internee in the district, as was her husband, the first detenue in the District, arrested for defence of India Act, 1915.—United Press.

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